ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,057—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

PRICE 6 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tonns.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 p.m. 1894.
B.I. HIMALAYA	5128	2320	F. G. Murray	5th May.
† SIAM	3259	300	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	5115	950	W. A. Seabey	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3030	250	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5012	1600	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3259	300	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Leggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3030	250	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. RANGOON	4290	950	G. W. Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3030	300	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4007	1000	L. M. Wilmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3030	250	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

5 P.M.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermentioned dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 16th	May 30th
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
J. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Ecchtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIA	G. Castanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Merca	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste per St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 22nd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 2, 1894.

"HEAD LINE."

S. S. "RAMORE HEAD," 2,313 Tons net Register, will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM, on or about 7th May.
Has Electric Light throughout and excellent Accomodation for a limited number of Passengers. Steamer is at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, and Cabins can be seen any time on application to Steward. For Rates and other particulars, apply to
JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 5.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
CHEAP TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
ORIENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available for any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all points of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied for any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
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Handbook of information free on application.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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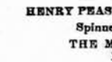
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 10th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,650 tons, on the 5th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 10th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the owest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

NOTICE.
THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.
S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.
IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

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Ebonised Bijou Cottage Piano	265
Ebonised Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APPOLO BUNDER.
REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.
Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.
Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.
For further particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
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IS one of the largest Proprietors of Spanish Vineyards, and devotes much time to the Distillation of Brandy from Grapes grown on his Estates. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely pure, and worthy of our highest commendation.
We can supply it at Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
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N.B.—Above Prices are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
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THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
of the Best
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
CAIRO—Egypt
Exportation per month:
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a.
Non plus Ultra, No. 1 large per 100	5 12
" " 2 Medium " 100	5 0
Superfine " C largest " 100	5 8
" " 4 large " 100	4 12
" " 5 Medium " 100	4 0
Extra fine " 8 large " 100	3 8
" " 10 Medium " 100	2 12

Sole Agent:—
D. MACROPOLO,
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ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
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PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
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Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary.

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BYCULLA. POONA.

HOSIERY.		MAUDS AND RUGS.
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AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.		MEDICINES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DECK CHAIRS AND LOUNGES.

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WE beg to remind our numerous Constituents up and down the Coast that the Coasting Steamers will cease running before the end of the present month. ORDERS should therefore REACH us as EARLY as POSSIBLE.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
Bombay, May 4th, 1894.

ALL WOOL
SOAP
SHRUNK
SUITING
FLANNELS.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
NEW GOODS
JUST DELIVERED.
SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8.

DON'T DIE OF FEVERS! Squibb's Ague Specific is the Only Remedy that positively cures Ague, Chills, Malarial, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers acute or chronic, Influenza and affections arising from biliary Derangements caused by Malaria. Price: Re. 1. Of all Chemists. Money returned, if not cured.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
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MADRAS.

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"CRISP" AERATED WATERS.
OUR Factory at Byculla is one of the cleanest and airiest in Bombay, and is under immediate European supervision. The Water is passed direct from the source of supply into the purifying vessels and filters, and an Automatic Bottling Machine being used, it is not touched by Hand during the whole process. Samples of the Water are daily conveyed to our Laboratory, and their purity determined by Chemical Analysis. The consumption of cheap Aerated Waters Manufactured in unhealthy back-streets from imperfectly filtered water is the cause of much of the sickness prevalent in this country.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.
Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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18-Carat ¼ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
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	Rs.
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" Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
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First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

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Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

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Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.

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NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.
The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise, Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.
Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, WILL SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
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Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, G Shed.

Cabin passengers are requested to send their heavy luggage on Board not later than noon on the 12th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
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Bombay, 8th May, 1894.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

IN accordance with Section 319 (Clause 1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, Notice is hereby given that ABDUL RAHIMON STREET from FAIDONI ...RAFORD MARKETS, will be CLOSED for all Traffic, except Tram Cars, going North or South, on ...UESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Drain Operations.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

...y Municipal Offices, Public Health Department, ...th May, 1894.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

...TICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Subscribers to the above Fund will be held at the ...idence of Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas, at 5 P.M., ...UESDAY, the 15th inst., for the transaction of the ... business of ... adopt and pass the account of the Relief administra... ... pass a Resolution for the disposal of the Balance ... to the credit of the Fund.

...ttendance is particularly requested.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS,
FATEHALI SHAIKAHMED,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

...ay, 1st May, 1894.

NOTICE.

...RMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)

...account of the Imposition of DUTIES ...ed the Further FALL in EXCHANGE, from this ...ed until further notice, an ADDITION of 15 per cent. ...e made to all Prices quoted in the Society's Indian ...ts of the 15th January, 1894, except in the Book, ...d Wine Departments; 12½ per cent. will be added ...s, Arms and Ammunition; and 7½ per cent. will be ...o Furnishings. These rates supersede all previous notices on the ...

...he Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited.

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

...ay, 8th May 1894.

...TATE OF COLONEL DAVID HENRY ...ILL, ROYAL ENGINEER (DECEASED).

...L persons having claims against, or ...being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to ...their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as ...may be, to us as Attorneys to Mr. KUSTACE ...ERS NICHOLSON, the Administrator in the Pro... ...or Bombay of the above Estate, at our Office, Old ... Street, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from ..., after the expiration of which time the Assets be... ... the same will be remitted to the Executors in ... to the claims of which notice ... received.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1894.

...TTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICE.

...UNDERSIGNED has PURCHASED, ...e the 17th MARCH, 1894, THE GRAM AND ...Y STORES, situated at Colaba Causeway, from ...HN FIDO, which he carried on in the Name of Mrs. ...00 as Proprietor.

H. HARRY,
Proprietor,

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has PURCHASED from Messrs. S. MYER and JOHN FIDO, THE EXCELSIOR DAIRY Co., situated at Colaba Causeway, and which they carried on the Name of MR. JOS. L FIDO as Proprietor, on the 1st APRIL 1894.

H. HARRY,
Proprietor.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
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SALE OF 100 FULL-PRESSED BALES GOOD DHOLLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Cotton Press, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Mr. Ramdass Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co.

100 full-pressed bales good Dholleracotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 5, 1894.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from S. Reisch, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., at Clarence Premises, Byculla, the right of removing Mango Fruits from the Trees.

Also at 3.30 p.m., at Sion, Fort, the right of removing Mango and Cajo Fruits, and a lot of Out Trees and 110 empty K. O. cases with tins, and right of removing fruits or bokar trees at Makim, near the Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 5, 1894.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICE.—SITE No. 27, on the Map of Matheran, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on the 15th May, 1894, at 10 A.M.

2. The Sale is subject to Confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES,
MINT STREET, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS for the REPAIRS of SURGICAL Instruments and Appliances will be received up to 12 Noon, on the 1st June, 1894, by the Undersigned.

For further particulars SEE "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 8th May, and two following issues.

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W. DOUGLAS HALL,
Manager.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been Granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ANGELO GENTILLI, an Austrian Jew, late a Merchant and Acting Vice Consul for Austria at Aden.

DOMINGOS SALVADOR de SOUZA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, of the Indian Civil Service, and late Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, in the Punjab.

HEMABAI, Widow of HEMUNMULL RAMDASSANI, late of Tatta, in Sind, Hindu Inhabitant.

VINCENT JOHN GARLAND, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.

WILLIAM McCULLOCH, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

ROBINSON TAYLOR, late a discharged Engine Driver, Quetta.

MRS. ISABELLA PLENDERLEITH ANDERSON or MacGREGOR, Widow of the late Dr. DUGALD MACGREGOR, of Bombay, late of No. 70, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.

JOHN PETER CORREA, late a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Craigie, Lynchland Owen, Solicitors.

ROBERT BARNES, late Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, and Water Works Engineer, Sukkur Municipality.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 16th April, 1894.

FOR SALE.
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THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.

One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 32½" and L. P. 56" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 T. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.

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1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

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FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

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GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)..	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty	15
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

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Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops
(IN WHITE BOTTLES).
THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR
CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

THE SUN SPECIAL TABLES for India contain important new features combined with

LIBERALITY and SECURITY.

MAXIMUM of ECONOMY at Commencement of the Assurance.

The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.

Proposal Forms and information readily
Supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" " 1883	"	966,107
" " 1887	"	998,043
" " 1892	"	2,035,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ..... £ 4,130,358
Total Accumulated Funds ..... " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,862,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years ..	"	2,241,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £100 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	40,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL....	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding girss, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Concise Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly. Because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I love you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than "Clarke's Blood Mixture," which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
SEE
TODAY'S MAIL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

BROWN'S NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.
Acacian Balsam, Blood Purifier, Herbal Ointment, Liver Invigorator, Malefern Vermifuge, Renovating Pills, Restorative Assimilant, and Woodland Balm.

Agents:—F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

IMPORTANT.
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value in stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly useful as energizing and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money).

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110
Bank of Bengal	40,000	100	all	10 pr. ct.	1,102xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge....	{ 5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	185 to 190
	{ 25,000	100	50		65 to 70
	{ 5,000	100	10/		13 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	60xl
Charter Bank ...	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	460
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61	
National Bank of India	40 000	625	6124	6 pr. ct.	125
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Allcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	225
	{ 750	50	150	74	240
Bandhar Basin	400	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	4,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	2,000	250	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100xd
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,500	Rs. 300	4,875
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	120	100 ex div 2		72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	350	50	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,320
Bombay Oil Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 22	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,000	250	250	74 pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 xcm
Indian Guarantee & Bi rety					
Ship Asso ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.....	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khangiri Karani & Co.	3,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kamp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	308
Kurrachee Landing Co.	600	500	300	30	65
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	
Marcks & Co. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	95
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	170
Qutub al Islam...	6,000	20	20	5 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	41,000	1,000	12	400
Prospective Wales Fireln...	350	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	200	9	50
Thresher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	all	6	19xd
			100		
			25		
PRESS COMPANIES.	Yearly	Rs.			
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning	100	100	all		151
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	80	36
Bullion	167	1,000	1,000		210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld	1,550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs5	135
Bell's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.....	600	200	200		107
Bo a h City Press Co., Ld	600	200	all	10	102
Colaba	600	1,800	1,800	20	302
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 4vd	1,225
English Press and Manfg...	400	252	...	Nil	105
Fort	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	530	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sahagadhy...	450	500	50	30	455
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	4	115
Kaisar-i-Hind	240	450	450	Nil	383
Khandhadpura Cotton G. and Pr. Co., Ld. ...	200	500	500	63	120
Kirkaldie	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munsur M.....	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	90	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Surat Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld ...	375	200	all	...	210
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1005
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,00	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Re. 15	445
Anglo-India	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Belgaum)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	360
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Mills Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	130
Central India..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,075
China Mills Co.	800	1,000	1,00	Nil	300
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,00	1,00	..	765
Connaught Mills	800	500	50	10 pr. c	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	335
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.....	5,000	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	375
Express	3,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	620
Finlay Muir & Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,00	Rs.30dv	645
Hingangh at Mill	700	800	50	4	660
Howard and Bullough's ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	525
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 30	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,140
James Greaves	2,100	500	500	10 pr. c.	540
Jaffer Alli ...	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		117½
Jeevraz Baksu.	1,000	1 0.	1,00	35	895
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	3s. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.....	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15per ct.	148
Laxmi Roay Mfg	440	1,000	1,000	35	695
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	767½
Madras United	350	1,00	1,000	Rs. 100	2,375
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	50	15 pr. c	1,335
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,370
Mazagon	5,000	0	25	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	10		
Madura Mills..	7,770	100	100	Nil.	pv
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Nil	305

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-5
Carolus	,,	205 nom.
Mexican Dollars	,,	203-4
Gold Five Franc Pieces	,,	14-5
Bar Silver	,,	99-12
Gold Leaf	,,	28-14
Bar Gold, English (60 touch) ...	,,	29-8
Bar Australian	,,	28-14
Bar Bombay	,,	29
Bar Pekin	,,	28-14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	102-10
Three-and-a-half per cent	100-8
Municipal 5 percent, Debenture Loans	120
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1872	Prem.
City of Paris Loan	230
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	103

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ...	On demand	1s. 1d.
Do. do. ...	Telegraphic	1s. 1d.
Do. do. ...	3 Months sight..	1s. 1 1-32d.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	1s. 1 1-16d.
Do. do. ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 1d.
Do. Credit..	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 1d.
Do. do. ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 1 1-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 1 5-32d.
Do. do. ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 1 7-32d.
Banking Corporation	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 1d.
Do. ...	6 Do. do. ...	1 3d
Calcutta	At sight	100 (sellers).
Do	60 days'	100
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' do. ...	99-3
China	30 days' do. ...	189 and 230

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 28th April, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		Rs.
Total...	Rs. 1,93,467	Rs. 6,91,000	Rs. 3,621	Rs. 8,92,081
Corresponding week last year.				
Total Open 1,490 Miles ...	..	..	..	11,05,065
Decrease ..... Rs. 2,13,987				

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord and Lady Harris from Mahableshwar, 6-30 a.m.

Departure of Lady Harris per Mail Steamer.

Annual Meeting of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Town Hall, Lord Harris presiding, 3-45 p.m.

Opening of Hindu Gymkhana by Lord Harris, 5-30 p.m.

Departure of Lord Harris for Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, 10-30 p.m.

Aryan Social Union, The Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, 8 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 to 7 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 and 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Picton and Thisbe entered, and the steamers Stolzenfels, Dwarka, and Himalaya left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasna entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong, per extra s. s. Arroyo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

BANDRA RANWAR CHILDREN'S CROSS FUND.—To-day, at 7-30 p.m., a Litany of the Holy Cross will be celebrated by the members of the above fund. St. Peter's Band will attend for the occasion. Public are invited to attend for the devotion.

THE DABOOL CATHOLIC CHURCH.—To-morrow, being the feast of N. S. de Mai Deus, a high mass will be celebrated at the Dabool Church, by the Saligaocars, at 8-30 a.m. This will be followed by a benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

LECTURE.—Mr. Dinshaw Postanjee Ghadiali will deliver a lecture with diagrams on the "Science of Phrenology," at the hall of the Theosophical Society, 37, Hornby Row, Fort, to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE MAGIC FLORAL BOWER.—An advertisement appearing in another column about this much appreciated exhibition shows that the price of admission has been reduced to four annas, thus affording an opportunity to even the poorer class to pay it a visit.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Correras, residing at Love Lane, has reported to the police the theft of a gold locket, valued at Rs. 30, from his wife's dressing table. The complainant suspects a servant, named Vithoo Ragoo, who had been in his employ for about four months, and who is said to be in possession of a free pass to all parts of the G. I. P. Railway.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—A Mahomedan woman, aged forty-five years, was on Thursday evening found on the Old Nagpada Road in a state of unconsciousness, and was at once conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital. The House Surgeon believes that the woman had taken *bhang*, but could not say so with certainty. The woman, when found on the road, had twelve gold earrings and twelve silver bangles. The police are making inquiries as to the real cause of her unconsciousness.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Nelmes charged Damji Janoo, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Atkins, residing at Meadow's Street, Fort, with theft of a diamond earring, worth Rs. 300. Mrs. Atkins missed the ornament from her bedroom. A report was made to the police, and Mr. Nelmes arrested the accused on suspicion. The case was, at the request, of the police, adjourned until the 7th instant for further inquiries to be made.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of H. E. Rear-Admiral Kennedy, the Band of H. M. S. Boadicea will play the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, from 6 to 7 o'clock:—

Grand March	Tannauser ..... Wagner.
Valse	Coul Paris ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	Don Giovanni ..... Mozart.
Serenade	Standchen ..... Cibulka.
Polka	A B C ..... Heinstorff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. R. Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Quick March	Sa Milanere ..... Rampuzzeo
Cavatina	Anna Bolena ..... Donizetti
Gavotte	The First Kiss ..... Schubert
Selection	The Siege of Rochelle ..... Balfe
Valse	Espana ..... Waldteufel
Galop	Bald Da Bald Dort ..... Faust

The Band of the B. Vol. Rifles will play the following programme, this evening at 9 o'clock:—

March	Light of Foot ..... Michaelis
Overture	Bandlen Streichen ..... Pippe
Valse	Les Sirenes ..... Waldteufel
Polka	Love and True ..... Welcker
Selection	Martana ..... Wallace
Valse	Dream Faces ..... Meisseler
Quadrille	Trial by Jury ..... D'Albert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Cumballa Hill, regarding the death of Ladoo Rama, a Hindu lad, aged six years. The deceased was the son of a mallee in the employ of a Parsee family, and resided with his father on the premises of his employers at Cumballa Hill. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the deceased was playing in the compound of the bungalow, when he accidentally fell into a pit containing hot ashes of a quantity of burnt kutchra and was extensively burnt about his legs and arms. The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns having been dressed, he was taken home by his father. The deceased grew worse and died on Thursday midnight. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.—His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, who had been staying in Bombay for the last several weeks past, left yesterday afternoon by the Ahmedabad passenger train in company with her Highness the Rani for Nandod. Shortly before the train started, his Highness, accompanied by Mr. Spencer, the Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, drove to the Grant Road Railway Station where a guard-of-honour, consisting of fifty rank-and-file of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, was drawn up with band and regimental colour under the command of a native officer. His Highness and the Rani having entered the saloon specially reserved for them, the train steamed out of the station. A salute of eleven guns was fired yesterday afternoon in honour of the departure of his Highness.

TRADE LIST.—Messrs. P. Orr and Son, of Madras, have so extensive a stock of jewellery, silver, and artware that their trade list extends over 350 pages. The volume is handsomely bound, and its presence would be no disgrace to any library. It is replete with illustrations which are sufficiently clear to enable anyone to know what he is doing when sending an order through the post. In these hard times it would perhaps be as well for the peace of mind of many a householder if he did not draw the attention of his wife to the book, as she will be sure to discover within its pages many articles of jewellery or household ornaments which must be had. The firm have hit on a very ingenious device for preventing mistakes in ordering rings. They have inserted in the catalogue a card, in which holes corresponding to the sizes kept in stock are cut; by putting the finger through these holes the correct size can be ascertained, and all that there has to be done is to quote the number in ordering.

A GUJERATI STUDENT'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—An occasional correspondent writes:—In the list of passengers going to England to-day by s. s. Himalaya is the name of a Valmik Kayasth student, Master Indrajit, son of Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, a native of Surat and a member of the local bar. The Valmik Kayasth community is one of the foremost amongst the Gujerati Hindus. About twenty-five years ago, when education was in its infancy in this Presidency, Dr. Girdharlal Ratanlal Daphtary, L.M., after taking his diploma in 1868 and after serving as an Assistant Surgeon for a short while, proceeded to England to finish his education and successfully passed the Indian Medical Service examination. Surgeon-Major Daphtary, L.M., D., has retired from the service and has made England his home. His visit was followed by Messrs. O. H. Nazar and Gardhan R. Daphtary and of Mr. M. H. Nazar to Norway and Sweden. Master Indrajit, who is sailing to-day, has received his education in the St. Xavier's Institution as far as the Matriculation class, and is about fourteen years of age. After finishing his school and college education he intends to compete for the Indian Civil Service. If he succeeds he will be the first Gujerati member of the Imperial C. S. The younger members of the caste entertained Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai at Surat and wished him *bon voyage*. Mr. M. H. Nazar's visit to Europe has shown the healthy result produced on some of the rich and educated but orthodox relations, and it is believed that Mr. Indrajit will soon be followed by two other young members of the caste. It should be remembered that the first medical graduate, the first Indian Medical Servant, the first native High Court Judge and the first Gujerati Advocate of the Bombay High Court in this Presidency have all been Valmik Kayasthas.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st April, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,000	1,700	20	2,720
Or per mile of Railway	22	38	..	60
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	8,777	22,722	332	31,831
Total for 16 weeks...	9,777	24,422	352	34,551
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week or previous year (on 25 miles open) ...	998	887	8	1 375
Per mile of Ry. do.	20	35	..	55
Total to corresponding date do.	8,190	12,628	274	21,092
Increase for the week				Rs. 1,345
Ditto to date				,, 13,459

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Maconal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ASSAULT ON A COACHMAN BY A EUROPEAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. F. Fischer appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Gopal Makan, a coachman in the service of Mr. J. N. Tata, on a charge of assault. Mr. Dinshaw, of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the complainant, who said that he had been in the service of Mr. J. N. Tata for the last thirty years. On the evening of the 22nd ultimo he was driving his master's son, Mr. D. J. Tata and a friend of his Mr. J. D. Mody, from Breach Candy Road towards the Fort in a victoria. On nearing the French Bridge and while turning into the Mathew Road, he saw the accused in company with another European gentleman approaching from the Mathew Road towards the French Bridge in a dog-cart. Both carriages slackened pace at the crossing to allow each other to turn the corner. Just as the carriages were alongside each other, defendant, who was driving the dog-cart, struck him with his whip and drove on. Complainant, thereupon, at the order of his master, turned the victoria and followed the dog-cart, which was then being driven at a rapid pace. The dog-cart was overtaken at the turning leading into Gamdavi Road, opposite Petit's bungalow. The dog-cart was stopped and witness's master addressed the accused in English. Accused again drove on, and the complainant followed him until the dog-cart was driven into the compound of a bungalow, near Mahaluxmee Tank. His master then went into the bungalow and came out in a short time. Cross-examined by the accused, witness said that the whip did not leave a mark as he had clothes on his person. His master sent him with a chit to his vakils. Mr. Dorab J. Tata corroborated the evidence of the complainant. He said that when he asked the accused for his address, he refused to give it, and asked him (witness) for his address. Witness replied that as the accused was an offending person, he should give his address first. After considerable reluctance the accused gave his address "Fischer, Fort," without initials. Witness then asked one of the policeman to get the accused's address fully, but the accused, telling the policeman to mind his own business, drove on. He was followed by witness up to a bungalow behind the Mahaluxmee Tank, where the accused got down from the dog-cart. Witness got down from his victoria and went into the compound of the bungalow, where the accused, the witness stated, tried to set his two dogs on him. Witness then got the whole address of the accused and gave him his address. Two days after witness addressed a notice to the accused through his solicitors, calling upon him to apologise. Witness also asked him to do so through one of his (accused's) friends. No regret was sent in by the accused on the first day, but he eventually sent a reply to a second letter addressed to him by his solicitors.

Cross-examined by accused, witness said that the names and addresses were exchanged only when a gentleman behaved like a gentleman. This was a distinct case of assault. The witness had once been concerned in a libel case. Up to the present time the witness had summoned some one before a Magistrate. He was very much disappointed on seeing that the case was not reported in the newspaper, when the information was filed. Witness felt for the coachman, who had served him for thirty years. Witness expected a more ample apology than that given in the letter, in which he totally denied the assault.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Edulji Mody, barrister-at-law, gave corroborative evidence.

Policeman No. 1725 said that both the carriages were going on the proper sides. He saw accused whip the coachman.

In defence accused said that on the day in question he was driving his dog-cart with a friend of his round the corner as already described. According to the prosecution he hit the man deliberately without any reason in the presence of a policeman, when both the carriages were going on the proper sides and when there was no provocation at all. What reasons there were for him to strike the coachman, had not been stated by the prosecution. The fact was that complainant was driving on the wrong side and he shouted out to him to get on the proper side. He refused to acknowledge that he had whipped the coachman, and even if the whip hit him, it was accidentally done. As he had expressed regret for that accident Mr. Tata should have been satisfied. He considered the case was a got-up one.

Shivratton Darsan, a groom in the employ of accused, said that at the time of the incident, his master had a whip in his hand, but did not strike the coachman with it.

Accused said that if the evidence of the gentleman who was driving with him at the time was necessary he would ask to have the case postponed.

The Magistrate replied that if accused wished to call another witness he might do so then, but he could not grant postponement. Accused said the witness was not in Court.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that it appeared to him that accused did strike the coachman. When the carriages came alongside each other, he must have lost his temper, and lashed the complainant quite unnecessarily. Accused was fined Rs. 25.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

SUBJOINED is the report of the directors of Messrs. Marcks and Company, Limited, for the year ending 28th February, 1894, to be presented at the ninth ordinary general meeting of the company, on Thursday next, at 4 p.m.:—

The ninth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss, showing the result of the company's operations for the year ending 28th February, 1894, which the directors have the pleasure of submitting, must be considered very satisfactory. The company's stock has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the managing director, allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have deteriorated in value. From the outstandings, which amount to Rs. 2,09,494-6-6, we think it advisable to set aside Rs. 10,741-7-8 for debts we consider bad and doubtful. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 95,684-6-10, and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows:—1. Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools, Rs. 751; dividend at 10 per cent. free of income-tax Rs. 40,000; managing director's commission on the above dividend, Rs. 4,000; writing off bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 10,741-7-8; reserve fund, Rs. 35,000; this will bring up the reserve fund to Rs. 1,70,000, balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 5,191-15-2;—total, Rs. 95,684-6-10. The dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 21st May, 1894. Under Section 91 of the articles of association of the company, one of the directors, Mr. T. A. Walsh, who was appointed by the board in place of Mr. Horbury, who declared his inability to accept office, now retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. L. McAfee, the company's auditor, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF MAY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes have been very irregular. There has been a brisk fall at Delhi, a brisk to rapid rise at Secunderabad and Jacobabad, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly at Bombay, Karwar, Cochin, Guddapah and Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light.

This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj and Karachi, 18 at Ajmere, 14 at Rajkot, 12 at Indore, and 11 at Madras. The maximum temperature variations are within 5° of the mean everywhere. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess at Jhansi, Ajmere, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially clouded at Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Madras, and Trichinopoly. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (17), about half an inch at Coimbatore, and light to moderate showers at Belgaum, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The atmosphere is rather damp and cloudy on the Malabar Coast and at Belgaum, Karwar, Goa, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Friday's barometric reports showsthat the pressure is irregular, indicating at mosphere in a more disturbed state than for some days past. The most important change is a brisk rise in west Punjab and Upper Sind and a brisk fall in south-east Punjab. These changes has accompanied eastward a transfer of the depression from west Punjab yesterday to south neast Punjab. Strong westerly winds are blowing across the north of the Bombay coast, and abnormal strong northerly winds obtain to-day on the Konkan and Malabar coasts. Thunderstorms and showers have been reported in Burma, North Bengal, and south India. The falls are slightly exceeding one inch at Wellington, Calicut, Rajamundry, Jalpaiguri and Purneah. Duststorms are reported from several stations in the Punjab. Skies are more clouded again in south India, Burma and Bengal. Weather is more unsettled and duststorms are probable insome part of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab and thunder showersfrom Bengal and Soouthern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·819
Temperature of the Air..	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of the air	0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·6
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNW, E. WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	266

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising rom decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE rumour which had such a disturbing effect upon the Indian market was, that a telegram had been received by the Bank of Bengal from a London Bank, stating positively that the Mints were to be re-opened by the end of June. The fact is that the telegram merely mentioned that a belief to this effect in certain quarters was one of the supposed causes of the recent speculation in silver. The Government of India has certainly no intention of re-opening the Mints, but it might be well if an official statement to this effect were published, since the above was written Mr. Fowler has announced in Parliament that neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State contemplates the re-opening of the Mints.

DR. MCCONNELL who is in large part responsible for the revision of the rules affecting medical degrees in the Calcutta University, has given a brief and convincing reply to Dr. Gupta's criticisms. His letter shows that far from involving any retrogression, the alteration in the rules will tend to encourage higher medical education. A candidate for the M. D. degree will be required to pass a severe professional examination, written and clinical, in five subjects, and to submit a thesis on some subject in medical science.

THERE is a rumour which is going the round of Simla, that with the view of retrenching expenditure the Government of India contemplate seriously the curtailment of the number of the officers and clerks who go up annually to Simla. Some heads of Departments, so the report goes, are in favour of the scheme. Only the Viceroy, members of the Executive Council, and a Secretary from each Department, with one-fourth of the establishment from each office, are to sojourn in the hills during the summer months, the remainder are to be located in Calcutta. The end of the year will probably see all the military offices removed to Rawalpindi and Meerut; but it is a question whether the scheme for the civil offices will have matured sufficiently, if there is any truth in it, to be introduced before the next season comes round.

THE stoppage of exchange compensation, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks, will in numerous cases compel officers to forego their general leave in India to the detriment of their health. Surely there should be some means of stopping the originators of this atrocity on the threshold of their crime. This is no fancy picture, as we have received many indications of the intention of officers to forego from necessity their rightful privileges and live on the compensation at the risk of their lives.

THE two most noteworthy affairs in which the Burma police ought to have been most interested during the week before the last mail left Rangoon were, writes a correspondent, (1) the clearing out of the saloon carriage of the acting Agent and Chief Engineer, Burma State Railway, as it stood on the siding at Mandalay on Monday night, the cash box of that official being looted; and (2) the pillaging of Rs. 10,760 in cash from a vessel of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company while on her way through the creeks between Rangoon and Bassein.

A STRANGE case of egg-hatching has occurred at Ferozepore. The bearer at the tailor's shop of the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders brought in two parrot's eggs and laid them quite carelessly on the table with the intention of preserving them. Nothing more was thought of the eggs, till on the fourth day one of the tailors happened to look at them, when they showed signs of hatching, and in a few hours time two young parrots were hatched. They are now ten days old, being carefully looked after by the tailors, and progressing favourably. The temperature in the shop was about 100.

A HOUSE at Simla infested with monkeys (so mischievous for example, as to break the pantry window to get at the visible contents) has got rid of them in a very casual way. Three dogs appeared on the scene, some days ago, and scattered the nimble thieves. In the hurry of escape, springing from tree to tree, one lost hold of its young one which fell to the ground. If not killed by the fall, it was soon despatched by one of the dogs. Large numbers of the race trooped in from all sides and after much lamentation departed, leaving the dead youngster behind. Since then no monkey has been seen about the house.

FROM the 21st to the 27th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 205 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Airdrums is offered at Half prices. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the present month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS, Comfortable, Clean, and Cool, can now be had in Various Sizes from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE "NEW" TOILET VINAGER, Fleurs d'Eucalyptus, a Specialite, Rs. 4 per Bottle,—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESHOTANJEE, Dâkemaul Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TEA CAKES.—Such as MADEIRA CAKES, SAVOY CAKES, PLUM CAKES, &c., can be had at PEARCE'S, or made to Order as desired. APOLLO STREET, Bombay.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, for a few months, the HEALTHY and COMMANDING FLAT in RAMPART ROW, facing the Sea and Gardens. For particulars, and to View, apply HOAR & Co.

A PONY FOR SALE.—Just arrived, from Australia, quiet, riding or driving. Suitable for Lady or Children. Particulars, apply COWASJEE EDULJEE, No. 16, Military Square Lane, or Captain, Steamer "Warrnambool."

FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, Horse Artillery Caster, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from vice; up to any weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J," care of this Office.

WANTED, Competent SALESMAN, and other General London and Suburban. Liberal Salary and Prospects for connections with Bazar Dealers. None care of this Office.

WANTED, one year, from 1st June, ASSISTANT, for a Mission High School, Poona. To suitable applicant Salary according to qualifications. Apply, with testimonials, qualifications and University to this Office.

LOAN WANTED, Rs. 10 to 20 Thousand, on Mofussil Business. Will pay INTEREST, care of this Office.

REGALIA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, respectively. These Cigars are put up in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Jamaica and Free-drawing Cigars are at our command, enable us to sell them at less than any other firm in Bombay.—Messrs. Church Gate Street, Fort, and Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Quail Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the Finest Tea for the gods. All good things at Byrs Day. We supplied the well-known Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, Esq., Arch-Duke of Austria, and Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Mofussil orders receive our best and prompt attention. Quotation of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have pleasure at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. Attentive and obliging, studying the comfort of his guests, and it compares most favourably better known Hotels in the Fort, Bombay.—'s, but shall in the future put up at—'s, but shall in the future put up

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Family Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms commodious. Situated in the Central and Healthy Each Family has a separate Sitting Room.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Private Suites for Single Ladies and Gentlemen as couples. Visitors will do well to apply for Seasonable arrangements elsewhere.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and Contractors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OLD VERYOLD SCOTCH WHISKEY of CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This Whiskey may be had from Messrs. Apollo St., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains Time and Fare Tables of all the Railways, the Steamer Routes in India, Burmah, and other useful information. Price One Rupee. Map of India revised from Official Sources. "Bombay Gazette" Office, and all Railway Terminus.

SELF-INKING PADS for RUBBER STAMPS, the most Brilliant Colors, in 3 Sizes, viz., Violet, Blue, Green and Black.—Apply to 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Screens, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckle, No. 6.

THE SUN LIFE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM is UNSURPASSED. Accident Insurance on very favourable terms. Particulars on application to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to the Latest Moment. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 10. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil postage extra.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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Violin Solo .....A selection from "Maritana." Mr. A. C. SCHNEIDER. (With Piano Accompaniment by Miss Walton.)
Recitation .....Charity Dinner. Mr. T. STEPHENSON.
Song .....Good Company.....S. Adams. Mr. T. REDMAYNE.
Zither Solo .....Glocken und Harfen Fantasie.....F. Burgstaller. Mr. H. RABE.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Piano Duet ....Woodland Whispers.....E. Rimbault. Mrs. G. B. HEWETT and Miss E. GILDER.
Song .....Elephanta .....W. H. Davies. (With Banjo Accompaniment.) Mr. W. H. DAVIES.
Violin Solo .....Moise." Mr. A. C. SCHNEIDER. (With Piano Accompaniment by Miss Walton.)
Duet .....The Better Land .....Nelson. Mrs. G. B. HEWETT and Master J. STEWART.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Page. CONTENTS:—

1-2 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—
3-4-5-6 THE WEEK.
7 MILITARY NEWS—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Passengers by the Mail Steamer—Arrival of the Mail Steamer Himalaya.
8 The Daring Burglary in the Native Town—The Moplah Outbreak—Outlawry in Kathiawar.
9 The Cotton Duties—Bombay Sailing Association—Rejoicings at Camboay—Death of Sirdar Vinayek Wasudeo.
10 The Beluchistan-Afghanistan Boundary Commission—A Letter from the Amir—Exchange Demoralised—The Bombay Veterinary College Professional Examinations.
11 Alleged Murder by a Soldier.
12 Distribution of Prizes to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
13 Defamation of an Opium Farmer.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: Some Effects of the Higher Education—The Amir's Reforms.
15 LEADING ARTICLE: Surveying in Bengal.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Currency Cataclysm—The Principle of Arbitration vs. War.
17 LEADING ARTICLE: Representation in Mysore.
18-19 Colonel Hutchinson Killed by a Tiger—The Agra Savings Bank, Limited.
20 The Case of Mr. Harrison—In Good Company—Surat Municipal Finances.
21 Municipal Standing Committee—Calcutta Commercial Notes.
22 Mr. Justice Ranade and Dr. Bhandarkar—Anti-Opium Aspersions.
23 Grant Duff and his Critics—The Id Sacrifice—The Himalaya Bank case.
24 Proposed Athletic Club for the Volunteer Artillery—Bombay Season Reports—The P. and O. S. S. Himalaya—Bombay Port Trust.
25 Indian Crop Reports—BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS.
26 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Government of India's Orders—Provincial Gazettes.
27 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE &c.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

A FURTHER collapse in Exchange, bringing down rates to a level never reached before, and adding to the disorganization of trade in all its branches has marked the past commercial week, our closing quotations this evening, at 1s. 1d. for Bank demand Bills, and 1s. 1 1/8d. for three months' sight Credits, showing a decline of 7-16d. from those sailing a week ago. Depressed by the tenor of advices from Liverpool and New York Cotton has been neglected to a great extent both by shippers and local spinners; but Wheat has been in somewhat better demand for export; while in Seeds a large business was done on several days, at some advance in the price of Linseed, Money is scarce; and Government Paper has declined 3-16 per cent. in Fours. The Freight market closes with rates nominally 1s. per ton higher; but ready steamers are still obtainable at very little above last week's quotations. The heavy drop in Exchange has led to no appreciable advance in prices of staple Manchester goods, which have been dealt in to only a moderate extent during the past week; while forward business in Imports generally is paralyzed by the present position and the outlook in the near future.

MONEY.—Although the Money Market gave signs of increasing stringeney last week, the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday showed an increase in the Cash Balance, at 103¼ lakhs, of nearly five lakhs, compared with a diminution to about the same extent in the week preceding. Instead of the heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits disclosed by the previous Return, that now under review showed an increase under that head of some 25 lakhs, as well as a considerable falling off in Bills Discounted; and though, on the other hand, there had been a material addition to Loans, the net contraction in trade requirements was represented by 27¼ lakhs, compared with an expansion in that direction of 24¼ lakhs the week before. The increase in the Cash Balance last Saturday would, therefore, have been much greater than appeared, but for Government withdrawals from the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating nearly 18¼ lakhs. Money meantime remains scarce; but the Bank of Bombay made no further change in its rates at the Board meeting yesterday, and the minimum remains at 9 per cent.

EXCHANGE was steadier last Saturday, at the previous evening's closing rates, say 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for the mail; and 1s. 1 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, also for the mail; 1s. 1 15-32d. for 1-15th. May delivery; and 1s. 1½d. to the end of May. For Bank remittance there was no demand from Merchants or from the Bazaar, in any position; and of Mercantile Bills a moderate amount was reported at current quotations for ready and May delivery. On Monday the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 3/8 to 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 13-32d. for Demand; but on the receipt of early telegrams from Calcutta, quoting rates easier there, a demand for Bank Bills for ready and forward sprang up. Later on, quotations from Calcutta again came weaker, and rates here receded to 1s. 1 5/16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and to 1s. 1 7/16d. for three months' sight Credits, the market closing demoralised. The feeling was weaker again on the following day at 1s. 1 7/32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1½d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 3/8 to 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but a fair enquiry springing up at 1s. 1½d. for Demand, and Calcutta rates again coming weaker, our market again receded, and 1s. 1 5/32d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 1½d. for 15th May delivery, became the rates. Then the Bullion dealers appeared, and a fair amount of *Gold* and resales were reported on the basis of about 1s. 1½d. to 5/32d. for Telegraphic, for June Transfer. At Calcutta, rates steadied in the afternoon, and here the market closed steadier in sympathy. This feeling prevailed again on Wednesday morning at 1s. 1 5-32 to 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 3-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but Calcutta rates coming slightly firmer than on Tuesday and Bullion dealers again selling a fair amount of Gold, for May-June delivery, about £40,000 worth being reported, and a moderate amount of private Telegraphic and Merchants' Bills also coming out, rates remained steady throughout the day. Yesterday the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7-32d. to ¼d. Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but no Mercantile Paper coming out, and eager buyers of Bank remittance appearing first at 1s. 1 1-8d., for May Telegraphic, 1s. 1 1-16d. for June transfer, and 1s. 1d. for July, at which a considerable amount was reported to have been given, the stampede continued, and rates further receded. This morning rates opened nominally at 1s. 1 3-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and a little Demand was given at the opening rate; but erelong the stampede of yesterday was renewed, and a rush to buy was made on all sides, and rates again gave way. Business in Bank remittance was reported at 1s. 1 1-16d. for Demand, at 1s. 0 15-16d. for May Telegraphic, then 1s. 0¾d. Telegraphic for 15th May to 15th June transfer, and 1s. 0¾d. for July. For three months' sight Credits, meantime, the rate began at 1s. 1 1/8d. ready, 1s. 1d. for June delivery, and 1s. 0 29-32d. for July-August. Four per cent. Government Paper is falling daily at home, evidently being now a discredited investment in Europe, and Exchange naturally follows the price at which Paper lays down Exchange here, the market closing demoralized, and with an entire absence of confidence in the future, at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 1d.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 1d.
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 1 1-32d.
Do. 4 "	.....	1s. 1 1-16d.
Do. 6 "	.....	1s. 1 1-8d.
Credits 3 "	.....	1s. 1 1-8d.
Do. 6 "	.....	1s. 1 3-16d
Documents 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 1 5-32d.
Do. 6 "	.....	1s. 1 7-32d.
Francs 3 "	.....	1·38
Do. 6 "	.....	1·39

The effect of the remarks of various critics as regards the blundering or mismanagement or, as the *Madras Mail* hints, something worse, on the part of the Secretary of State since the closure of the mints, has been very like that of pouring water on a duck's back; but from the telegraphic correspondence published between the late Viceroy and the late Secretary of State, it would seem that the minster into which India has been plunged since the 26th June last has been brought about as much by the late Finance Minister as by the home authorities. It is very evident from the correspondence which passed, that the Secretary of State very soon saw that the excessive imports of Silver into India were likely to prove obstructive to the sale of his Council Bills, and therefore suggested the prohibition of, or a heavy duty on, Silver imports; but the late Finance Minister, who is a bimetallist, as we now too clearly see very wrongly persuaded our late Viceroy against adopting the only measure which common-sense dictated to enable the Secretary of State to maintain a minimum at which he could sell his drafts on India, with the result that Silver has continued to pour into the country, thus supplying the trade with funds at a lower price than the Secretary of State's minimum drawing rate. Finally, as the Indian Government would not levy the necessary prohibitive duty on Silver, the Secretary of State would very rightly no longer listen to the demand from this side to establish a minimum, *without anything to back it up*, and the country consequently, has to suffer from a mistake emanating from this side, and not, as has hitherto been supposed, from St. James's Street.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 13-16 for Fours for Monay and Monday's settlement, and 103 5-16 for the next account, but declined 1/8 to 3-16 per cent. from these rates in a weak market rallying, however, at the close, and leaving off at about the opening rates; with 101 quoted for 3½ per cents. Monday having been the monthly settling day for Fours, a large business was done in closing accounts, at rates ranging from 102 13-16 to 103 3-16. Towards the close the market became weak in tone, and rates left off at 103 for Money, and 103¼ for Account; with 100¼ nam for 3½ per Cents. As usual after the monthly settlement this market was quiet on Tuesday; but for Fours were steady at 102 11-16 for Money, and 102 13-16 for Account, with buyers at the price in the latter position. At closing, however, a decline of 1-16 per cent. was quoted, at 102 5-8 for Cash, and 102½ for the next settlement. The market opened steady during the greater part of the day on Wednesday at 102¾ for Fours for Money, and 102 13-16 for Account; but rates weakened towards the close and left off at a decline of 3-16 per cent. in both positions; with 3½ per Cents quoted at par, nominal. Yesterday again the feeling was steady throughout the day at 102 13-16 for Fours for cash, and 103 1-16 for the next settlement, with buyers at the rate for Account, and closed on the same level in both positions. 100¼ was the closing quotation for 3½ per Cents. Opening at 102¾ for Fours for Money, 103 for Account rates declined, in a weak market, to 102 5/8 and 102¾ in the two positions, respectively, closing, however, at a recovery of 1-16 per cent.; with 3½ per Cents quoted nominally at par.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 1 per cent. higher, at 120. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 103.

SHARES have been very quiet, not to say inanimate, on most days during the past week; but a few changes in Cotton Mill and Press shares have taken place—in the former chiefly in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we note an advance of Rs. 30 in Indian Manufacturing Mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Imperial; of Rs. 20 in Empress; of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, and Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, New Great Eastern, and Sholapore. On the other hand, Oriental have declined Rs. 7; Colaba Land and Mill, and Framji Petit Rs. 5 each; and Leopold Rs. 2. In Press shares, Volkarts are Rs. 10 higher; but Colaba have declined Rs. 15; Mercantile Rs. 5; and New Indian Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Alcock Ashdown have advanced Rs. 15 on the first issue, and Rs. 10 on the second. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 10; and Delhi and Northern Flour Rs. 5; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Re. 1 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Notwithstanding the heavy drop in Exchange since last mail, prices of staple *Grey Goods* show no improvement worth mentioning. Whenever higher rates are asked, demand is checked; but dealers are obliged to sell at current prices in view of increasing stocks. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there is no change to note in position or prices. A poor demand has been felt for *Locally made* Goods during the past week, and prices are the same as before. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been some 2,300 packages; and of *Local* 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist* during the past week, and prices have declined ¼ anna per lb. in a quiet market. The China market has been very quiet, and the Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* for the week at Hongkong and Shanghai have hardly aggregated 3,000 bales. Exchange has gone up to Rs. 190½; but prices have fallen heavily, so that there is no gain to shippers on the whole. China buyers have shown less disposition to do business, particularly for the last two days, but Spinners are selling at current rates. The week's Sales are estimated at 3,000 bales, the market closing quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	...No. 6s	Mule	As.	4¼	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	4 5/8	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	4 9/16 to 4¼	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	4¼ " 5	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	5 9/16 " 5¼	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	5 7/8 " 6	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6¼ " 6 3/8	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7 1/16 " 7¼	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	8¼	"

METALS.—An advance of 8 to 12 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper*, and a large business has been done in a firm market. Yellow Metal is unchanged in value, and steady in tone, only a moderate business having been reported.

SWEDISH IRON is Re. 1 per candy dearer; but other descriptions are unchanged in value though steady at our quotations, a moderate business having been reported this week.

COAL.—A cargo of *Australian* (Walleroo description) has been sold this week to a Railway Company at Rs. 14 per ton for May shipment, and some few hundred tons of *Dutton's Welsh Hartley* have been sold to speculators at Rs. 13¾ per ton. The market for ready Coal is now lower, owing to the high rates for boats and coolie hire. An entire cargo of *Powell's Yellow Cardiff* unsold, arrived thisweek and another cargo of the same description will arrive after a fortnight, which is also unsold, so far. The market closes quiet but steady. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West do.	Rs. 15¼ per ton.
Australian	Nil.
Powell's Duffryn.....	Rs. 18 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In presence of advices of declining markets for this staple during the past week in Liverpool and New York, very little business has been done here either by exporters or for local spinners' account, the tone of this market having been quiet throughout, whole prices have latterly declined somewhat. The purchases for export since last mail do not sum up more than 2,500 bales, consisting of Oomra, and Dhollera descriptions, Broach, Bengal, and Dharwar; while the Mills have taken some 4,000 bales of Oomra kinds, Bhownugger, Dharwar, and Bengal. This evening the market closed quiet with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 64,500 bales, compared with 70,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 75,000 bales received in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in receipts of new Cotton this season compared with last stands at 110,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per lb. Per candy.—C. & F. Rs.
Bengal Fine	172—2 15-16d.
Do. F. G.	152—2 19-32d.
Do. Good	144—2 15-32d.
Beiatee, Fine	183—3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	172—2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	174—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	168—2 25-32d.
Oomra F. Good	183—3 3-32d.
Do. Good	173—3 1-32d.
Broach, Fine,	23 —2 29-32d.
Do. Good "	218—3 11-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	204—3 7-16d.
Do. F. G.	194—3 15-16d.
Do. Good	188—3 7-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	197—3 3-8d.
Westerns	189—2 31-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	244,500	214,500
Berar	247,500	197,500
Barsi and Nugger	71,500	65,000
Bengals	227,000	183,500
Hingunghat	3,500	7,500
Persian and Sind	45,500	31,500
Dhollera	211,000	188,500
Broach	107,000	151,500
Compta and Dharwar	25,500	33,000
Total	1,183,000	1,072,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales
For the Week	64,848	72,149	76,992
From 1st January to 3rd May	1,05,141	937,644	997,753
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	50,598	70,111	71,715
From 1st January to 3rd May	539,074	453,960	463,453
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,747	4,471	515
From 1st January to 3rd May	57,875	69,388	87,314

WHEAT remained quiet in tone and with a small export business passing until the middle of this week, when a rather better demand from shippers was felt, and moderate purchases were made in a steady market, prices advancing half an anna per cwt. to our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.....	Rs. 4	0	0	per cw
Do. 85.....	" 3	15	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 3	13	6	"
Red Delhi.....	" 3	5	0	"
Hard Yellow.....	" 3	13	0	"
Red Ahmedabad.....	" 3	11	6	"
Hard Red.....	" 3	8	0	"

SEEDS.—This market was steady, with a moderate demand from shippers, to the close of last week; but on Monday, the feeling became firm, and a large export business was done, while the price of *Linseed* advanced an anna per cwt. The improved enquiry continued for several days thereafter, in a steady market, and a further advance of one anna was established in *Linseed*; but yesterday, the demand fell off and transactions were upon only a moderate scale again, a portion of the advance in the price of *Linseed* being lost. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-8-0	to Rs.	7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-5-0	to "	6-7-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-1-0	to "	6-3-0	"
Do. Red do.....	" 5-10-0	to "	5-12-0	"
Gingelly, White.....	" 45-0-0	to "	46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed.....	" 41-0-0	to "	42-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	133,089	341,559	438,094
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd May	1,452,390	2,537,689	4,081,173
Linseed for the week.....	254,437	247,505	164,188
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd May	3,520,889

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A JOCKEY SUSPENDED.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Jockey Club have suspended Peake, the jockey, for one month for breaking his agreement with the Calcutta Turf Club.

THE BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

The Bimetallic Conference at the Mansion House closed yesterday. Sir D. Barbour read a paper on the Finances of India dwelling upon the injurious effects of the intolerable financial embarrassment consequent on the continuous depreciation of the Indian Monetary Standard and the appreciation of the English Standard. The Conference before dispersing decided to do their utmost to obtain bimetallist pledges from the candidates at the next General Election.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN GREECE.

A strong shock of earthquake was experienced in Greece last evening which lasted for fifteen seconds and completed the ruin of the houses left tottering from the previous shocks. A chasm extending for a distance of thirty miles was opened in the earth by yesterday's shock.

LORD ROSEBERY AT MANCHESTER.

Lord Rosebery in his speech at Manchester said that if the Liberals wished to maintain their hold on the country they must zealously study to uphold the glory of the Empire abroad while striving for the welfare of all classes at home.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Trowbridge, said that the Lords must submit to the National will, but were bound to ascertain it clearly. No Government, his Lordship said, had ever before introduced Bills for dividing Great Britain and Ireland and disestablishing a portion of the English Church.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, MAY 3.

During the debate in the Chamber to-day on the Foreign budget M. Blanc said the Triple Alliance was solely defensive in its object, and that the pacific wishes of the European Sovereigns would exclude any danger of war breaking out. There was nothing, he added, to prevent France being on friendly terms with Italy.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mail of the 27th ultimo, left here, at 7-30 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

ADEN, MAY 4.

The s. s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived here, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

PAYMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The proposal to introduce the station or district system payment of British troops into India has been negatived on the grounds that it is undesirable and likely to lead to difficulties in future.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE CHIN HILLS.

For the operations in the Chin Hills and north-east frontier of Burma, and a portion of Panthay, mule-drivers employed will be armed. Sixty Snider cavalry carbines have been authorised for the purpose.

PASSAGES TO ENGLAND FOR WARRANT OFFICERS' FAMILIES.

The Secretary of State has given the following rulings in connection with passages to England for families of departmental warrant officers :—(*a*) A family of departmental warrant officer proceeding on or returning from leave, on medical certificate, are not entitled to passage ; but if they are allotted passage on troopship they pay only the entitled rates of messing ; and (*b*) a family of warrant officer who proceeds home on retirement and is granted an entitled passage by a troopship for himself, but for whose family no accommodation is available on board the same vessel, may be granted the entitled passage on the subsequent troopship.

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

Captain J. H. Parsons, 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed an Attache at the Army Head-Quarters at Simla with effect from the 9th instant, vice Captain C. Templer, 19th Bengal Lancers, who rejoins his regiment on the completion of his tenure of appointment.

GILGIT RELIEFS.

Detachments of the 14th Sikhs and Bengal Sappers and Miners are under orders to move to Gilgit to relieve the detachments now stationed there. They leave their stations on the 15th June and March by the Kashmir Road.

Only one relief of Kashmir troops in the Gilgit Agency will take place this summer—that of the Mountain Battery. The Batteries will move by the Bambal route.

THE KHELAT GARRISON.

Our Garrison at Khelat was slightly reduced on May 1.

THE PETROLEUM ACT.

The Petroleum Act has now been applied to the railways in the Nizam (Hyderabad) States.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Browne have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Major M. Lyde has been appointed Agent at Bairda, vice Major Ferris whose services are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Public Works Department.—Mr. O. Hoernle, Executive Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Telegraph Department.—Messrs. C. Landon and H. Smith will receive temporary promotions.

Military Department.—Colonel R. Clifford and Colonel H. Evans have been appointed Colonels-on-the-Staff.

The tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Standbridge, Ordnance Department, have been extended to five years.

Lieutenant H. Marshall has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Leave has been granted to Major Dalzell for six months.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Colonel W. Nicholson, Military Works Department, for one year ; and Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, for seven months.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop, Staff Corps, have been permitted to reside out of India.

Staff Corps.—The following Captains are to be promoted to Majors :—H. Gerrard and R. Tufnell.

Major H. Gerrard and Surgeon-Colonel G. Richardson have been permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant G. Beazeley has been appointed to the Military Works Department.

On Sir Alex. Mackenzie resuming charge of the Chief Commissionership of Burma the services of Mr. Fryer will be replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

It is notified that every Registrar General and Registrar and not minister of religion shall keep a register of all fees in the form set forth in Schedule I, and forward fees at the end of the month to the nearest treasury.

Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, on return from furlough, has been appointed Deputy Foreign Secretary, Captain Daly officiates temporarily. Deputy Secretary Cubitt acts as Assistant-Secretary.

Finance Department.—Full Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1892-93 has been notified with leading figures and accounts for the year with estimates of the year, and the accounts of the preceding year showed a deficit of Rx. 833,412 against a surplus of Rx. 467,535 realised in the preceding year. This is not due to the falling off of revenue but to an increase in the expenditure caused by a heavy fall in exchange. The deficit would have been larger but for a satisfactory increase in the revenues in India, which counterbalanced to some extent the increase in the charges for exchange and sterling expenditure.

Messrs. L. Wait and F. Whymper have been appointed Deputy Postmaster General.

Mr. G. Moyle, Executive Engineer, has been granted two years' furlough.

Mr. T. Miles has been appointed Superintending Engineer.

THE SUBORDINATE INDIAN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The scheme for the re-organisation of Subordinate Service of the Indian Forest Department is making slow progress. Local Governments have unanimously pronounced in favour of strengthening the improving prospects of the subordinate service.

CORDITE CARTRIDGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

Experiments carried out with cordite cartridges fired from the Martini-Henri Rifles, have given most satisfactory results in this country. The Cupro-Nickel covered bullet does not slip and the pattern target is excellent. Martini shoots most accurately with cordite. There is no trouble with sighting.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 4.

With the sanction of the Government the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Adjutant-General's Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy, Commandant, 25th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, vice Colonel Watling, proceeding on leave to England.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.—Captain Fordyce, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Captain Cahusac, transferred.

21st Bombay Infantry.—Captain De Lisle, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander sub pro tem., vice Captain Fordyce, seconded.

Lieutenant Roosmale Cocq, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain De Lisle appointed Wing Commander.

No. 6 Native Mountain Battery—Lieutenant Parker, No. 8 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, to officiate as Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Baldwin, officiating Commandant.

Bombay Sappers and Miners—2nd Lieutenant Garwood, Royal Engineers, to be Company Officer from the 11th ultimo, vice Lieutenant West, transferred to the Military Works Department.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 220 of the 26th ultimo, Colonel Sartorius has been posted to Nasirabad.

Under instructions from Horse Guards War Office, it is notified that Captain Burt, 15th Company Eastern Division, has been transferred to 26th Field Battery.

Royal Artillery—Captain Burrow, 22nd Company Western Division, transferred to 72nd Field Battery.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Lawrence Archer on return to regimental duty has been posted to 11th Company Western Division Royal Artillery ; 2nd Lieutenant FitzGibbon, 3rd Company, Southern Division, has been transferred to 34th Field Battery Royal Artillery ; 2nd Lieutenant Jacob has been posted on first appointment to the regiment of the 3rd Companny Southern Division.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rowa left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 3.

The extra steamer Shannon arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	100⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 3-16
Bar Silver	29 5-16

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £31,000,000, increase, £100,000 ; public deposits, £7,000,000 ; decrease, £100,000 ; other deposits, £29,500,000, increase, £600,000 ; other securities, £21,600,000, increase, £1,000,000 ; notes and gold, £23,200,000, decrease, £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 63 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, Captain J. Orman, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles, Brindisi, and Ismailia, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

H E Lady Harris and son
Surgt-Col and Mrs Fasken, child and infant
Major Duperier
Major and Mrs Clibborn
Mrs Temple-Wright
H Gellett
Mrs Acworth and infant
Mr J Elliott
Mr and Mrs McClelland
Mr and Mrs W N Rattigan
Miss Rattigan
Miss Beryl Higgin
Mr and Mrs Nigel Jones and child
Rev F G and Mrs Macartney and child
Mrs Poiner
Mr L H Lovett Thomas
Miss Woodburn
Mrs Prall
Mr W F L Bran
Mr W Grierson Jackson
Mr and Mrs Fraser, child and infant
Mr Macfarlane
Mr and Mrs Gordon
Mr Lawrie
Mr R J M Pocock
Two Misses Pocock
Surgt-Major and Mrs Greany, child and infant
Mrs E Aitken, four children and infant
Mrs Berkley
Mr J Churchill
Mr Chichgar
Mr and Mrs Entwistle and two children
Capt Shaw
Col Sprott
Mr and Mrs R Quinnell
Capt F E G Skey
Mr A T Webster
Miss Manners
Miss Handford
Mrs Handford
Miss Pearl
Mr and Mrs Carroll and child
Mr A J Hogg
Mr and Mrs H Hutchinson and infant
Mr and Mrs F W Porter
Major and Mrs Young
Mr R Madgavkar
Mr J Madgavkar
Two Misses Van Haythingsen
Lieut H M A Lucas
Mr and Mrs C Pratt and two children
Mr J Barker
Surgt-Capt and Mrs Fins and two infants
Mr Garstin
Mrs Hyatt
Dr and Mrs A F R Hocrule
Mr H R Parker
Mr H S Longhornet
Mr H A Playfair
Mr O Frost
Mrs Vincent
Mr T M H Wood
Mr S Athim
Mr F Dunsterville
Mr G C Kilby
Mr and Mrs Phelps
Mrs Clogston and child
Mr Summers
Major A W Radcliffe
H H the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and Valet

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Patten
Mr C M Pearce
Major Hamblo A E Dalzell
Mr Hoare
Genl W L Gatacre
Mr J M Comerford
Mr T H Moore
Mr C P George
Mr W H Wolf
Mr and Mrs W D Kirkman
Mr and Mrs E Spinner
Mr H Cobb, C S
Col Leach
Lieut H D Showers
Mr C E G Rose
Mr G W Deane
Col Gordon
Mr G G White
Lieut-Col Fitzherbert
Mr W Perry
Signor Felici
Mr and Mrs Willcocks and child
Miss Blackwell
Mr D F Addis
Mr Vickers
Mr H Knowles
Major F C Maisey
Lieut J Lang, S C
Capt E W S R Maconochy
Capt Bowing
Mr E H Young

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr A W Slater
Miss Mossbrand
Mr J Rodecanachi
Mr J C Thomas
Mr Hignell
Mr P C Sen
Capt J G A Swanson
Sister Emily Mary
Miss Bohr
Mr D B Horne
Mr MacLeod
Mr Moyle
Surgt-Col Smith
Mrs Dowse and infant
Mr F B Martin
Miss Mabel Raikes
Mr King
Mr Shankland
Mrs and Miss Ruinlan
Lieut-Colonel Anderson
Miss Fern
Mr R Richardson
Mr W Harway
Mr E Speechly
Mrs Roden and infant
Mr L Leas
Mr R Smith
Mrs Heyamn
Mrs Davidson
Mrs A Cameron Skinner
Surgt-Lt-Col J F Fitzpatrick
Mrs Fitzpatrick and child
Miss Nielson
Maj and Mrs Potts
Mrs Hartley
Mr James Dickson
Mr R Baumbach
Master Grey
Mrs Escott
Miss Hughes
Mr and Mrs H Simon
Mr J Cockburn
Mrs Makins
Mrs T H Griffiths
Mr M Fergusson
Capt E M Birkbeck
Capt G A Gott, infant and nurse
Mrs Griffin and infant
Mr H A McCausland
Mr G Smith
Mr A D Morris
Mr Souter
Lady Souter and 2 children and maid
Lady Harris' two servants
Mr Western
Capt Burton
Mr Durrant
Sergt-Lieut-Col MacDonnell
Mr C F Fletcher
Mr T S Barton
Mr Allan Hereabold
Mrs F T Bird
Mr A Morrison
Surg-Capt J J O'Donnell
Mr Ghose
Lieut W H Traill
Lieut H P Lane
Lieut-Col F Barrow
Lieut H B Lane
Capt and Mrs E C Lloyd
Mr A Warden
Maj and Mrs Mein
Mr R Stewart
Mr R Webb
Hakim Abdul Ghanny
Mrs Kay
Mr F L Reid
Mr G Krishna Menon
Mr J Adams
Mr A Campbell
Mr C B Farwell
Capt E B Burton

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 3.

10 p.m.	82·3

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	86·3
1 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	87·4

ON THE BOULEVARDS.

FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, APRIL 13.

In art, hats, and smells, Paris leads the way. Where else can one find such pictures, such millinery, and such odours ! If there were questions of a new statue to replace the heavy classic female that at present misrepresents sprightly France, Madame la Republique Francaise up-to-date should be depicted in her true character—very bright, very gay, very smart, very well shod, gloved, and bonnetted—in fact, artistically and perfectly turned in every particular except the nose. There is no recognition for the olfactory organ in France. Why then give it a place amongst the national ideals ? As justice is described sightless, so La Republique Francaise should appear to the world in her true character—a lady of great beauty and discrimination in her choice of *toilettes* but to show her small discernment in the matter of smells—noseless !

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But nose or no nose, La Republique is looking very charming at present. And though we Londoners may wail now and again, like newly-weaned babies, for the decent grundyish motherliness of our Country Council, we can hardly refuse to be pacified by the glittering toys and trifles offered in exchange. It is so good to be transported from our dull damp English spring days to the glory of summer—to exchange fog and rain and the everlasting fight with the smut-laden atmosphere, for a sunshining saunter along the boulevards, or a seat under the flower-scented shade of trees in the Champs Elysees.

***

Early as the season is, all Paris encamps abroad in the afternoons, and takes its pleasure gazing and being gazed at in turn. In the Luxemburg gardens the bourgeoisie of the quartier latin sit and gossip and smoke and knit ; while in the Champs Elysees the fashionable Parisians meet to discuss affairs—politics, *chiffons*, and the eternally interesting subject of babies. One can see how important is the role the infant plays in French life by the attitude towards it of its mother, its grandmother, and its nurse who all three accompany it when it takes its airing—their three pair of eyes sitting, standing, or walking fixed on the little packet of humanity which except for a podgy pink face and pair of rose-bud tinted hands, might be mistaken for a well-stuffed, lace and ribbon trimmed pillow.

***

The elder children do not monopolize such extreme attention. It fact interest in them seems to languish, once they have outgrown the pincushion or *sucker* stage of existence, and the mother and grandmother leave them entirely in the charge of their *bonne*, who on her part lets them run pretty wild, with their little acquaintances, while she pours out her soul volubly in patois to a friend—a waiter or *garcon* perhaps from her own province. Then by the time they have pretty well spoiled their beautiful little costumes by tumbling about in the sand or romping through the trees, the *bonne* recollects their presence or absence, gathers them once more under her wings—the gorgeous and voluminous cloaks of plaid or rich coloured plain stuff with long sash ribbon cap strings in which fashion ordains that the French nurse shall fulfil her mission.

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Under the trees in the Champs Elysees one can follow the thread of many life stories. Here comes a couple whose little play can be easily read. He is old and rich, and she young and without a dowry. So she marries him and gives him a certain measure of devotion in exchange for a very smart costume from Worth's an exquisite lace trimmed cape and bonnet and all the et-ceteras of a fasionable toilette. And presently he will die, and she, with the consent of his relatives and the permission of the Holy Father who understands that French money must be kept in the family, will marry his handsome young nephew and live happy ever after.

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And here is another little family history being acted by grandpapa, grandmama, and little grandson—a delicate spoilt child on whom one can see their whole hopes and ambitions are centred. For he cannot move his little smart figure, dressed in the latest fashion of double breasted, leather belted overcoat, or kick a pebble with his elegant little brown morocco toe, or twirl his tiny gold tipped cane, but grandpapa and grandmamma take note, and smile on and nod approvingly or frown or murmur tchuck, tchuck, like a couple of old fowl whose joint speculation in the family way has resulted in the production of a solitary chicken.

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Of love stories such as one sees every day enacted in Holland Lane or on the Thames Embankment, there is no sign. We may cry "fie" at many French customs, but they "have us" there. It is not in our manner that they prosecute their affairs of the heart. The decorous French system permits courtship only by proxy. The lover may kiss his mamma-in-law and his papa-in-law, and all his *fiancées* ancestors as far back as he can go even unto the third or fourth generation. But he may not even see his lady love except in the presence of her guardians ; and for all he knows of her when they meet at the altar, he might as well have been only just introduced. However it is an unsettled question whether a girl ever lets out her character until she is married, so the French custom may be quite as efficient as the English.

Dogs play quite an important part in the scheme of French existence. Everywhere one meets clipped and be-ribboned poodles on whom is lavished the surplus of family affection. And there are as many social grades distinguishable in canine, as in human life in Paris. There is the common, unshaven ash-coloured mastiff, and the business-like rough watch dog whose collar denotes official capacity. Then there is the flippant poodle—the pantomime clown of dog life—who has his ups and downs—to-day wearing his silver bangles and top knot of yellow satin and to-morrow or after having a scrimble with dogs of low degree for a bone in the gutter. And finally there is the boudoir pet dog, whose breed varies according to fashion—sometimes the tiny toy black-and-tan terrier, sometimes the silky skye being the favourite—the matter being as much a question of becomingness to madame's toilette as anything else.

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Though we may not as a nation compare favourably with the French in modesty (according to their view) nor in patriotism (according to their views) for they are very much given to parading their love of their *patrie* even to the extent of passing off on the innocent Britisher all the base coins of their own and other countries, we may I think honestly congratulate ourselves as being more sensible than they in the matter of pet dogs. I have seen many extravagant caresses lavished by English women on dogs that might have been expended more advantageously on their husbands and babies, but I have never seen an Englishwoman go so far as to attire her dog in a costume of black moire antique—not very elaborate affair of course—a simple walking *toilette* to fit the figure ornamented with a broad frill of the silk around the throat a la Punch's dog Toby. This I believe, is the *dernier cri* the very latest creation in dog *toilettes*.

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Of the novelties in ladies' spring costumes, the most remarkable is the long pelisse made in pale biscuit cloth, strapped, and with immense pearl buttons like the covert coats worn in England. This entirely covers the costume and is smart and useful for race meetings and excursions by coach. Pure white kid gloves are worn with it. A toque of velvet and lace, or low crowned turban hat is the usual headgear to be seen at present. But soon there will be a change to more summerish styles. The shops are full of pretty hats very elaborately trimamed with tulle or crape and mixed flowers, the moire ribbon which is so fashionable in London being displaced by the lighter trimming.

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Sashes are coming in again, and make a satisfactory finish to the varieties of bolero jacket which still remain popular. Worth introduces broad scarves falling to the ground on his newest gowns. Some are deeply fringed and resemble the old-fashioned China crape scarves of our mother's and grandmother's time. But the lesson in costume that one learns on the Parisian Boulevards is not of any special fashion or style of garment. Every thing is worn—the only obligation being that it should suit the wearer and the occasion.

THE s. s. Clan Macgregor arrived on 1st May a Pondicherry with boilers and nearly 200 cases of machinery for the Cotton Mills that have recently been purchased by Messrs. Harvey and Co., at Cottapoleum. The additional machinery that has now arrived will very nearly double the working power of these Cotton Mills.

THE Paris *Matin* of April 8 published the *resume* of a conversation with a Russian diplomatist, who said :—"You Frenchmen have womanish jealousy and petulance. It is not enough for you that Russia should smile upon you ; in addition you insist upon it that she must scowl at Germany. Let me tell you that you are asking too much. What our Emperor wants is peace, and by peace he means being on good terms with all the world. He will certainly decline to pay for the goodwill of France such a price as the animosity of Germany ; nor will he Court the amity of Germany at the cost of quarreling with France. The commercial *regime* between the two countries should be as endurable as possible, and, above all, it should not entail useless sacrifices upon either party. That is the reason why a treaty has just been signed between Germany and Russia, and for the same reason another treaty is on the point of being signed between Russia and Austria. Rest persuaded that Russia will never quarrel with Germany merely to please you." This Russian "candid friend" also (according to the *Standard's* correspondent) took occasion to tell his French interviewer what no doubt, M. de Montebello has long since made known of the Quai d'Orsay, that Anarchist exploits and the unbridled licence of the Press are not calculated to cement the friendly political relations between the two countries.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 13.

There are lying before me letters more than commonly terrible on the case and condition of the struggling gentlewoman. The more one learns about her case the more cruel it appears—the more terrible her position. The pinch of poverty she endures bravely ; nay, she regards it but little. It is when poverty becomes destitution—when years have crept on, when work cannot be obtained, when the poor gentlewoman is threatened with the workhouse—that the whole misery of the situation is felt. Not one in a hundred of those who have to work for a livelihood can save enough to make even the slenderest provision for age. The governess at fifty finds herself no longer able to obtain work—a younger woman is preferred ; the nurse at fifty, while in full possession of her strength and powers, is ousted by the nurse of twenty. Age with men is made to feel the pressure of youth—some craftsmen dye their hair and pretend to be young ; with women it is far worse. What can be done ? The question is only part of a far greater problem. I have here attempted, from time to time, to state some of the *data* of the problem ; in return I have been vehemently abused and misrepresented in certain quarters. That matters nothing if only one has succeeded in making people think a little. One of my correspondents says, "We who are behind the scenes know how entirely right you are in adjuring parents to provide for the future of the daughters." Another says, "It is heart-breaking, but what is one to do ?" And another writes, "We can but preach Justice to fathers and mothers and employers ; and thrift to the young woman, together with the folly of thrusting men from their posts, and trampling on her sister woman for a starvation wage."

It is not without a reason that I return to this subject ; it is because we ought to keep it always before us ; and it is because I have a proposition to submit. Let us face the facts. Of these, the most important are : (1) That many forces are combining to drive women more and more into the labour market. Household work is taken up much less than of old, and there is a great deal less to be done in a house and for a household in these times when we can buy everything. Women want to be independent. Poverty, by reason of the agricultural depression, has fallen upon millions ; it is daily falling upon more. The pressure of to-day will be doubled to-morrow. (2) The next fact is that women are obliged to take half the pay of men ; and their pay is falling—falling—falling. Before long the woman clerk, cashier, or teacher will have to submit to the needlewoman's Law of Eleven Pence Hafpenny. (3) Nothing at all can be saved for age or sickness. (4) When youth is passed, work becomes increasingly difficult to secure. (5) Whenever a new post is obtained for a woman, and a man thrust out, a shout of insane triumph is raised. (6) There are vast districts in the world where women are wanted above all things —as wives, mothers, nurses, dairy women, teachers, doctors, sempstresses, servants—all kinds of callings. (7) The great mistake has been made of treating the question in a spirit of insensate hostility to man instead of a part of the great Labour problem, common to all humanity. Man and woman pitted against each other in unnatural rivalry must end in ruin. (8) There is no organisation which can deal with the whole question of woman's work. There are small societies for relief, small trades unions, isolated centres of partial treatment ; but there is no great central organisation.

The last fact I have kept to the last. I very seriously and earnestly submit to the ladies of Great Britain and Ireland the following proposal. That a Central Bureau of Woman's Work be formed and founded ; that its purpose should be the collection of facts about every kind of work undertaken by women ; that it should ascertain in what directions woman's work should be pushed and in what it should be discouraged ; that it should safeguard, above all things, the welfare of the family, that unit of safety, prosperity, morality, religion, and natural happiness ; that it should ascertain and publish what is paid to women by companies, firms, or the Government for every kind of work ; that it should have branches in every town for its purposes ; that it should have a weekly or quarterly *resume* of facts and figures ; that it should have nothing at all to do with any other "cause"—neither temperance, nor the franchise, nor anything—but only woman's work and woman's pay. It should be a woman's bureau wholly—worked by women, with women for clerks and assistants. It should also work persistently in awakening the public mind to the shame of treating the women who work as they are treated, whether it is a religious society who, in the sacred name of the Founder, buy a book from a woman for £20, out of which they know that they will make hundreds, or a poor little sweater who grinds down the girls who sew for him.

These would be its functions. What would it cost ? I think it could be well mansged for £5,000 a year—or even less. Surely there are ladies in this country who could very easily between them find this little income. Ten at £500 a year ; fifty at £100 a year ; a hundred at £50 a year ; five hundred at £10 a year ; five thousand at £1 a year. The need is terrible ; things are growing rapidly worse ; the cry is very bitter. All we want is a leader. She should be a lady of position—a *grande dame de par le monde*, as Brantome says. She must also be either herself a woman of great administrative capacity, or she must be able to choose her ministers. We want a leader and the thing is done. I know more than one lady, by repute, whom one would like for leader ; but one cannot ask. You ladies who read these lines think, I pray you, of the scheme seriously. Perhaps among you there may be one who is willing to come forward and to lead you in this attempt.

Has any historian of the Wandering Jew discovered the fact that Cartaphilus, the wanderer, paid a visit to the town of Hull in the year 1769 ? He was in England early in the seventeenth century, when, indeed, he seems to have visited all the countries of Europe in turn. But he was with us again in 1769, and in the town of Hull. One is pleased to learn that he was in Hull, because it is a town of which we ought to be proud on account of its quaint old streets and houses. What he did there, and how long he stayed, I do not know. In fact, I have only just discovered that he was there by an entry in a second-hand catalogue, in which there is an "item" as follows : "The Wandering Jew, or the Shoemaker of Jerusalem, who lived when Jesus Christ was crucified, and by him was appointed to wander until he comes again, with his travels, method of living, and discourse with some clergymen, 12mo. unbound. Darlington, 1790." With a note, "This chap book gives an account of the mysterious person at Hull in 1769." If anyone has a copy of this chap book to dispose of, I should be glad to hear from him. Unfortunately, the man who kept the shop whence this catalogue was issued is dead, and the stock dispersed.

Do you like old voyages and travels ? If so, you may read what follows : T. Smith, D.D. and F.R.S., sailed in the year 1668 from London to Constantinople, on board H. M. S. Leopard, which carried the British Ambassador, Sir Daniel Harvey, to the Sublime Porte. The voyage lasted very nearly five months ; but then the ship put in at various ports. T. Smith kept a diary, which is before me. At Cadiz they saw a play called the "History of Job," in which the Devil tempted Job's wife in a "droll-ling way." At Malaga they saw a Sunday play of the "Schism of Henry VIII." whom the Spaniards had not then forgiven for divorcing their Princess, Catherine of Aragon. He observes that there were between twenty and thirty synagogues in Constantinople, and he takes occasion to revile the Jews. It was only ten years or so since Cromwell had allowed them to return to London, whence they had been exiled for 300 years. Strange ! that the prejudice against the People had not died away in England during that long period ! He records a "scientific" experiment made by the Sultan, and told a story about the Sultan's Favourite. As for the former, it was this : After the taking of Candia by the Turks, the Sultan's general informed his master of the methods of mines and countermines practised by the Venetians. The Sultan's curiosity was aroused, and he resolved to witness with his own eyes the effect of such a mine. He, therefore, caused to be raised a small fortress, and undermined it. When all was ready he placed within the fortress a garrison of fifty men—malefactors of various kinds these were—as if to defend it, and he then gave the word to fire the mine. Up went all the garrison together into the air, and came down horribly mangled and torn to pieces, which spectacle, says T. Smith, "was to His Majesty's great Satisfaction and Amazement." Thus was Science investigated by this enlightened Monarch.

Here followeth the story of the Sultan's Favourite. She was a Russian by birth; she was captured while still very young, and brought to the Sultan's Harem, where, by means of her beauty and what T. Smith unkindly calls her "cunning behaviour," she obtained the chief place in the Sultan's affections. Now, one day, as the Court was travelling from Adrianople to Constantinople, the ladies being in close carriages which had perforations in the sides for ventilation, the Favourite, looking through these holes, observed in a certain village a man, not a Turk, whose face she seemed to recognise. It belonged to a slave whose master owned a little shop of some kind. She was so much struck by the man's face that she sent one of her people to learn from him who he was and what was his family and his nation. From his replies she learned that the slave was none other than her own brother, who had been also captured in another incursion of the Turks ; and like herself, carried off into slavery. "Whereupon," says T. Smith, D. D., "acquainting the Emperor with these circumstances, she immediately redeemed him from his Patron, and, having made the poor Wretch turn Turk, got him considerably preferred." A pretty romance !

Early spring is upon us. Likewise the early worm and the early wasp, and I think that yesterday I heard the early cuckoo. To-morrow will bring the early swallow. Each revolving year, as it restores the "sweet season," makes me turn mechanically to a certain shelf whereon stand certain books in which I was formerly wont to browse long days and weeks together. They are the French poets of 500 years ago, and as I take down one of the volumes there falls upon me a far away sense ; I hear a strange tinkling of lutes ; I hear the rustle of silk dresses ; the voices of those who sing dainty ditties about the return of the roses and the awakening of love and the warbling of birds. I look around ; we are in the garden of a castle on the Loire, or near that noble river, in the heart of fair France. Is it, perhaps, the Castle of Amboise, or of Chenonceaux, or of Blois ? What matters ? Knights and squires and clerics one and all have sallied forth into sunshine and fresh air ; the long winter is over and gone ; the salted meats are replaced by fresh ; the salad appears again ; and love revives. Fourteenth century poetry, whether in France, or Italy, or England, is full of welcome to the return of the sun. Thus Charles of Orleans says :

Yver, vous n'estes que vilain ;
Este est plaisant et gentil,
En tesmoing de May et d'Avril
Qui l'accompaignent soir et main.

Este revest champs, bois, et fleurs,
De sa livree de verdure,
Et de maintes autres couleurs,
Par l'ordonnance de Nature.

Mais vous, Yver, trop estes plain
De nege, vent, pluye et grezil ;
On deust vous bannir en exil.
Sans point flatter je parle plain.
Yver, vous n'estes que vilain.

And here is a little spring piece which I translated just twenty-two years ago from one of their light and amorous spring ditties :

It is early in the morning,
At the very break of day,
My love and I go roaming,
All in the woods to play,
The dew, like pearl drops, bathes our feet,
The sweet dewdrops of May.

In the sweetest place of any,
'Mid the grasses thick and high,
Caring nothing for the dewdrops
That around us thickly lie.
Bathed and lapped in glittering May dew
Sit we there, my love and I.

As we pluck the white thorn blossom,
As we whisper words of Love,
Prattles close beside the brooklet,
Sings the lark and coos the dove.
Our feet are bathed in May dew
And our hearts are bathed in love.

This is also the season for renewing the travels. Let us pack once more that long-suffering portmanteau; one change of everything ; a few books, but not many, because there are books in plenty in any French town. We will once more, for the fourth time—or is it the sixth ?—betake ourselves to Orleans, and so along the Loire to Blois, and tours, and visit the chateaux of Diane de Poitiers and Catherine de Medicis, and Marie Queen of France and Scotland, and the room where the Maid picked out the King, and the place where Rabelais was born, and the road over which hung the caves of the Troglodytes. Even as you read these lines the steam whistle warns us to hasten on board—we depart for a little fortnight. I am too old to seek adventures; but one may observe the adventures of the young; and there are always streets and churches and castles ; and the wine on the Loire is better than anywhere else ; and, as La Fontaine observed, speaking of the same place and with tears in his eyes, "if you only knew how good the butter is !"

DEATH OF MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thana, which occurred at Malabar Hill yesterday morning. Mr. Crawford entered the service in July 1871, and arriving in this country six months later, was placed under the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, where he acted as an Assistant until June, 1876, when he was sent to Kathiawar to act as fourth Assistant Political Agent. For about three months later, he discharged the duties of Railway Magistrate at Bhusawal and Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali, being transferred in 1877 to Sholapur as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and performing in addition to his own duties, the duties of District Superintendent of Police there till October 1878. In January 1879, we find Mr. Crawford employed as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona, and as Assistant Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. He had a year's furlough to Europe from January 1881, to February 1882 ; and on his return to this country, was appointed to act as Assistant Judge at Ratnagherry, being also placed in charge of the current duties of the District Judge's office there. Mr. Crawford continued to serve at Ratnagherry till March 1883, after which he was transferred to Surat as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge for the detached station of Broach. He continued to serve at the latter station until August 1883, in which month he was appointed to act as second grade Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Having served for a period at Broach and Surat again, Mr. Crawford went in March 1884, as Judge and Sessions Judge to Shikarpur, where he was employed till February 1885. He was soon after appointed to act as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar for a short period, and was subsequently transferred as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, with full power, to the Punch Mahals and Kaira in the Ahmedabad District. In September 1885, he was appointed to the responsible post of Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Bombay, where his judicial abilities had a freer scope than before. From February 1888 toDecember 1889 Mr. Crawford had a furlough to Europe. On returning to Bombay in the latter month, he resumed charge of his duties as Registrar, High Court. In May 1890 he was appointed to act as District Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana. From June to September 1892, he was employed on special duty under Government in the Political Department in connection with the adjudication of certain disputes between Gadhwars Talukdars, Idar, Dantra, and Palanpur. In May 1893, Mr. Crawford was appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, but continued to perform the duties of Sessions Judge of Thana till his death. The deceased was closely related to Mr. Arthur Crawford, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and Mr. Leslie Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, solicitors. During his stay in Bombay, the deceased gentleman was a very popular member of local society, and his death will be deplored by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Crawford was twice married and leaves a young widow for whom much sympathy is felt.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The following Handicap Race will take place this afternoon. Race to start at 4-30 p.m. :—

Boats.	Entered by
Senta	Surg-Major H W Boyd.
Blue Bell	Mr P G Messent.
Mannikin	Capt S C U Smith.
Red Rose	Capt M A Humphreys.
Janetta	Lieut R Close.

Course No. 4 Reserved will be sailed.

The Entries for ships' boats close at noon to-day.

A PASSENGER on board the North German Lloyd's steamship Ems, Dr. W. J. Fields, of New York, has written a description of the incident and the anxiety and suffering of the passengers. Until the

on 8th January, 1891. His death is an irreparable loss to the progress of veterinary science in this country.

Mr. G. M. Rayment was appointed principal of the college in June, 1891. He considered the hospital premises unhealthy, and suggested various alterations and improvements. Some of them being thought reasonable were adopted by your committee after a conference with him in the hospital. He resigned his post in August, 1891, and was succeeded by Veterinary-Captain James Mills.

To perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit a movement was set on foot by Messrs. Framjee Framjee, Tullockchand Manockchand, Chatasbhai Morarjee, Domabhoy Framjee, and K. M. Shroff, to raise a fund for erecting a bust of the deceased lady in the compound of the hospital. A sum of Rs. 6,542 was readily subscribed for this worthy object. The novel feature in the list is that most of the subscribers are ladies of the Parsee community, showing thereby their appreciation of the noble and humane work which the kind-hearted Lady Sakarbai during her lifetime asked her generous husband to establish in this city, and for the development of which she evinced her genuine interest and gave her pecuniary support. The amount subscribed is lying at interest with Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and an order has been sent to Europe for the marble bust of his wife.

A sum of Rs. 7,046 was spent in the course of the two years for addition, alterations, and repair to the hospital premises. The roads in the compound of the hospital were formerly in a very bad condition; but they were thoroughly macadamised with a thick layer of road-metal. A balcony was added to the bungalow in the compound of the hospital occupied by the veterinary. A *sahais* and two cess-pools were constructed for hospital servants. Some of the low-lying portions of ground in the compound were filled in and raised to the road level. A large and substantial hay-weighing shed in connection with the forage store was erected. Porebunder stone base ventilations were provided in horse ward No. 1, and the central passage in the same ward was paved with blue stone; and stone slopes at the entrance of the horse and cattle wards were constructed. The use of the underground earthenware pipe drain in horse ward No. 1 was discontinued, and all the stalls in the ward were dug up and refilled with a mixture of small broken pieces of bricks, moorum, and chunam grounded together, which formed a very good combination for the preparation of a sort of impervious flooring, on which the system of dry earth conservancy, as suggested by the principal of the Veterinary College, was introduced. It worked admirably and kept the stalls dry and sweet. That system has since been introduced in all the other horse and cattle wards, and the result is satisfactory. The working of the new

[illegible] necessitates the storing of a large [illegible] and constant service of a number after it. Some portions of the hospital were raised and rebuilt. whitewashed twice a year, and dge ventilation was provided in in cattle wards Nos. 1 and 2.

[illegible] the trustees of the hospital and Society are due to the following for their respective donations:— [illegible]anjeebhoy and Hormusjee Eduljee of their late lamented cousin Sett [illegible]arani, Rs. 1,000; Sir Dinshaw [illegible]t., for the purpose of awarding [illegible]s of Veterinary College from [illegible]ount, Rs. 1,509; Sir Dinshaw Ma[illegible], to purchase grass or straw for [illegible]interest of the amount, Rs. 8,000; [illegible]jee Petit, Bart., for the purchase [illegible]interest of the amount, Rs. 3,000; [illegible]jee Manockjee Petit in memory [illegible]husband, to devote the interest of [illegible]oral expenses of the hospital, [illegible]esserwanjee Manockjee Petit to [illegible]emory of her late husband and [illegible]gateway in memory of her late [illegible]ee Nesserwanjee Petit, Rs. 9,000; [illegible]a bust of Lady Sakerbai Dinshaw [illegible]otal Rs. 30,042.

[illegible]Society are also due to the Pres[illegible] for helping the cause of the So[illegible]F. Turner, honorary solicitor, for [illegible]ing personally prosecuted several [illegible]magistrates' courts; and to Rao [illegible]am, C.P., honorary, architect to the [illegible]g designs and estimates of several [illegible]s with the hospital and for his [illegible] the works, and to Mr. S. K. [illegible]ccounts.

[illegible]m the balance-sheet of the Society [illegible] the financial position of the joint [illegible]n, as usual, satisfactory. The in[illegible]ty and hospital in 1891 was Rs. [illegible] annual income ever received. In [illegible]55, the expenditure in 1891 was [illegible]1892 it was Rs. 48,372. In addition [illegible]me of Rs. 1,15,660 during the two [illegible]s report, the trustees of the hos[illegible]g the same period a sum of Rs. [illegible] of large donations (Rs. 14,500 to [illegible]t, and Rs. 9,000 for building and [illegible]m). On the 31st of December, 1892, [illegible]ent stood at Rs. 1,39,000; balance [illegible]rrent account Rs. 21,707; securities [illegible]1 Municipal papers Rs. 8,000; cash [illegible]otal Rs. 1,66,176.

ASTERILISM AND ITS RESULTS.

[illegible] reports has just been published [illegible]Institut Pasteur—on the results [illegible]ins, anthrax and swine fever which [illegible]on in France from several years [illegible]troduction of inoculation against [illegible]e caused an average loss of 10 per [illegible] sheep, and 5 per cent. for cattle, [illegible]ears which have elapsed since then, [illegible]812 sheep and 438,824 bullocks and [illegible]inoculated. The vaccins were made in [illegible]ute in Paris, and were sent as re[illegible]parts of the country, where the [illegible]ccured out by the local veterinary [illegible] the reports of these veterinary [illegible] the following statistics are based. [illegible]st years many of them have [illegible] or merely state that it is [illegible]as the results obtained are [illegible]sequently details as to the [illegible]obtainable for only 1,788,677 [illegible] immediately after the first [illegible] corresponding to a mortality of 32 per cent. The corresponding mortality after the second inoculation was 24 per cent. The mortality during the rest of the year was 38 per cent, making the total mortality from anthrax among inoculated sheep 94 per cent. The corresponding figure for oxen is 34 per cent. These results must be regarded as extremely satisfactory, as the animal mortality for non-vaccinated animals reaches 10 per cent. But if we suppose that only 6 per cent. of the sheep and 3 per cent. of the oxen would have died had they not been vaccinated, and if we take 50 francs as the value of a sheep and 150 francs as that of a bullock or cow—figures certainly below their average value—a simple calculation shows that the benefit conferred on French agriculture by these inoculations amounts to the sum of five million francs for sheep and two millions for cattle. Some years after the discovery of anthrax vaccination, M. Pasteur discovered a means of protecting pigs against a disease known as *rouget des porcs* in France, and as swine fever in England. Since the year 1886 these vaccins have been prepared in the Pasteur Institute and sent out in the same manner as those for anthrax. The results obtained have been nearly as successful. Among non-vaccinated pigs the mortality from this disease is 20 per cent., and among vaccinated animals it falls to 1·45 per cent. These statistics are based on 111,437 pigs. It is probable that the slight mortality produced by the inoculations is due to two chief causes. Firstly, the animals at the moment of inoculation may be already infected with the disease, and secondly, part of the mortality may be due to lack of antiseptic precautions, which must be regarded as inevitable under the circumstances. However this may be, there is no doubt of the success of the method in France. The French farmers at their own free will go to the expense (about a half-penny per sheep) of having their flocks vaccinated, preferring to face the small risk presented by the inoculations to the great risk present by the microbes for unprotected animals. Whether it will ever be a function of the projected Indian Pasteur Institute to supply these vaccins is an other matter. Anthrax in this country does not appear to be endemic in any one locality, but to appears in isolated outbreaks especially affecting horses. It is scarcely adviseable to vaccinate during an epidemic, and surely few would care to face the inoculation risk when no disease is present, unless there are good grounds for expecting a heavier mortality than one per cent. at some future season of the year.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

The latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	12	p.m.	49	51
Teheran	4	1	47 p.m.	...	29
Suez	4	3	p.m.	..	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	11	...	5
" Madras	...	12	...	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 21st April, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate since 1st Jan.	Aggregate since 1st Jan.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,362	33,253	8,107	..	7,109	..
Goods	92,310	94,243	...	1, 33	97,573	...
Other earnings	7,132	12,184	..	5,052	...	28,188
Total for week	1,40,804	1,39,682	1,122	...	...	...
Aggregate	...19,41,500	18,82,721	..	...	78,785	...

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

REVIEWS.

"SUWARTA, AND OTHER SKETCHES OF INDIAN LIFE." [London: T. Nelson and Sons.] To most Anglo-Indians the life of the zenana is as a sealed book. But zenana missionary ladies have ample opportunities of knowing the life history of the women whose souls are cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined by a system condemning them to isolation and often to solitude. This is not the first occasion on which Miss Small has lifted the veil and given us interior glimpses of the zenana. She writes sympathetically of those amongst whom she laboured and there are in the volume some fine touches to which no male writer could reach. The sketches are not merely "founded on fact"—they are history and not fiction, though for reasons readily understood neither place nor date is stated. The persons introduced, as the authoress says, belong to widely differing races and castes and positions in the social scale, and she sees in this a "whispered prophecy" of a time when she anticipates that one faith will be universal. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is that describing a "Moslem Revival of Religion." No matter what the particular form of religion is a revival comes, and apparently only comes, when a man of zeal and earnestness arises and with clarion voice bids the people to rouse to their spiritual birthright. So it was with Buddha, so with Mahomed, so with Savanorolo, so with Whitfield, so with Wesley, and so in the case described in the book before us. These sketches of Indian life may be commended to the perusal of those who wish to learn more than they at present know of life behind the purdah.

"THE TEMPLE OF DEATH." [London: Hutchinson and Co., 34, Paternoster Row, 6s.] Of making of books dealing with Indian adventures there is no end, but seldom has one been issued so full of the tragic and the mystic as Mr. Edmund Mitchell's "Temple of Death," which he has dedicated to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, late of the Bombay Army, "in memory of many acts of kindness." The story is well told, and will be all the more interesting to Bombay readers from the occasional sketches given of life in this city. In the Temple of Death—a subterraneous cave—human sacrifices were offered to the god Yama by the high-priest, who was also Dewan of a Native State. None but the priests who entered this place were ever allowed to return. Laljee, a native clerk, who learned the terrible secret, was hunted from place to place, by the emissaries of the high-priest, and was ultimately assassinated by a conjuror whilst sleeping on the floor of his master's cabin on board a yacht anchored off Bombay Harbour. Laljee's employer (the author) had heard from him a few hours previously of his escape from "Yama who wafteth away the souls of men." By a strange chain of circumstances he himself discovers the temple in Southern India and sees the horrible ritual enacted there. On making his escape he is so relentlessly tracked that he finds India too small to hold him, and engages a passage home. While awaiting the departure of the P. and O. liner from Bombay he is placed under special police protection, the authorities being meanwhile keenly on the alert to detect the presence in the city either of the Dewan or his agent, the conjuror. "In this search," writes the author, "I aided, and during many prowls both during the daytime and at night through the native bazaars in company with the inspector, I saw numerous curious phases of Indian life in its lower strata, my experience in these few weeks being such as many hum-drum Englishmen residing for a score of years in one or other of the great Presidential capitals never acquire. The knowledge I thus gained only deepened the impression I already felt that, despite a century of British rule, the inner workings of the minds of the natives of India are to Englishmen even in this year of grace practically a sealed book." The author of this wild romance narrowly escaped assassination in Aden, and had only been in London a few weeks when the Scotland Yard authorities discovered the fact that the Dewan and the conjuror had arrived in England in quest of the man who held the secret of the temple. They were traced to their lodgings in Bloomsbury by the detectives and brought face to face with the man they were seeking. The conjuror sprung upon him with uplifted dagger, but was foiled in the attempted murder by the police officers, and handcuffed. The priest uttering the words: "Thrice hath Yama struck; thrice hath Yama failed; Yama ceaseth to be a power on earth," withdrew one of his hands from the folds of linen covering his bosom, and placed the tips of his fingers on his lips, and with startling rapidity fell down dead. The handcuffed conjuror crept towards the corpse, and with a wail of agony kissed the drawn blue lips, and also died, "by what subtle and potent poison no one could ever discover." There are many side incidents in the novel, and, of course, love affairs are not wanting, but these are the main features of the story, and nothing need be added to their recital, except to point out that no one who wishes to escape the nightmare should read the book after dinner.

"EPOCHS OF INDIAN HISTORY: THE MUHAMMADANS A. D. 1001—1761." [London: Longman's Green and Co., 2s. 6d.] This the second of a series of handy little pocket books, edited by Mr. John Adam, the Principal of Pachaiyappu's College, and Fellow of Madras University. Its predecessor, "Ancient India," written by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., deals with the history of this great country from two thousand years before the Christian era, to eight hundred years after. The present volume deals with the leading events in those troublous times from the date of the first Muhammadan invasion to the period when Warren Hastings paved the way for the complete ascendency of Britain. The author is Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., Fellow of Madras University, whose qualifications for the work are of a high order. The fabric reared in 180 pages of closely-printed matter is something more than a mere historical compilation. The author has consulted the works of Gibbon, Grant Duff, Sir William Hunter, the Rev. E. Sell, Elphinstone, Ferishta, the Memoirs of Bábar, the Travels of Thevenot, Tavernier, and Bernier, many of the Hakluyt Society, and "such original records as he has been able to consult during seventeen years' residence in the East." Mr. Rees is, however, no mere copyist: the writings of the authors named have gone through the crucible of a vigorous intellect, have been carefully analysed, and have emerged in a new verbal mould and in a style as original as it is interesting. Mr. Rees has not fallen into the error he attributes to Elphinstone of treating "in too great detail the tedious procession of wars and revolts in a great continent extending over the long period which elapsed between the arrival of the Arabs in India and the fall of the Mughal Empire." The result is a very readable book, and its value both to the student and the general reader is not a little enhanced by the index, which for comprehensiveness even Sir William Hunter would not beat. We are pleased to learn that three other handbooks of the same series are in preparation, viz., "The Mahrattas, or History of the Deccan," by the late Mr. Justice Telang; "The Dravidians or the History of the Peninsula Proper," by Mr. John Adam, M.A.; and "The British Power in India," by Mr. J. S. Cotton, the erudite editor of *The Academy*.

The "A B C of Rifle Fire," by Captain Fred Campbell, D.A.A.G. [Allahabad: The *Pioneer* Press, Re 1-12.] Comparing the attainment of musketry efficiency to the building of a house which cannot be crowned by a roof until the foundations are truly laid, and the walls builded, Captain Campbell proceeds to act the part of architect and overseer of the structure to be erected. The author finds a good deal of fault with the methods too frequently employed by instructors, and he tells us that the design of the *brochure* is to get the instructors to take a more intelligent interest in their work, in the hope that they may not only see how much depends upon their teaching, "but that they may train themselves to become more accurate and careful in imparting their instruction." One feature of this octavo book of 72 pages is that it is interleaved with blank sheets for instructors to jot down notes and comments. Colonel Symons, A.A.G. for Musketry, has set his sign and seal to the little volume, and expresses a belief that the examples given of a correct word of command in fire drills should prove very useful to officers of both services in India. He adds: "As far as I am aware this is the first attempt that has been made to grapple with the difficult and little understood question of the distribution of words of command from the company to the section commanders." Instructors new to their work will find the book a very necessary *vade mecum*, and even old stagers will be able to gather many valuable hints from it.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

ARABIA.—Via Bushire, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted. Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Mails for Madagascar close at Durban 10 a.m. Saturday, the 5th instant.

THE *Times of Ceylon* says that an unusual scene was witnessed in the vicinity of the Fort police station on the morning of the 25th ultimo. It was the spectacle of an English passenger clean out of his mind. Two policemen had him handcuffed and secured in a ghari, which vehicle they had obtained on finding him raving mad in the street. What had caused the unfortunate man to lose his mental balance it is hard to say, but it is presumed that he had been walking about in the sun without a proper covering for his head. He was very bad, and, from the remarks that he flung at the crowd that gathered round the ghari as it waited at the Fort station, it would seem that he suffered from the hallucination that he was "God Almighty." The poor fellow was taken to the Lunatic Asylum (to be put under proper control and observation,

SILVER AND THE TARIFF IN THE STATES.

WRITING from Washington, on March 21, to the *Pioneer*, Mr. Moreton Frewer, says: In my previous letter I dealt very fully with the proposal to open the mint at San Francisco to the free coinage of Mexican dollars. Now that the Wilson Tariff Bill has been reported from Committee to the Senate, the way in which the lines of silver and tariff cross and recross, makes the conversation of the Senate lobbies matter of great interest. There are silver developments now going forward here which will affect the interests of British trade all over the world.

"It is war to the knife with England" said a representative Democratic Senator to-day; "you think that we Democrats stand for Free Trade; you never made a greater mistake, we mean to get the knife into England's trade by every means in our power, and to do this most effectually we will attack her through her investments in the Colonies and in India. Our troubles are touching her the silver question; we will add to her troubles wherever we can." As to India the intention here is this: It has attracted the notice of the silver men here that should India's export trade be considerably reduced by the rise in her exchange rates with London and Hong Kong, that then the experiment of closed mints must inevitably break down, and to evade bankruptcy the alternative of international bimetallism will have to be tried. Therefore it is clearly the object of the United States to strike at India's exports by every possible means. A high duty on Indian tea, hitherto on the free list, while permitting China tea to come free—this can be relied upon to reduce the export of India tea; thus your tea planters, already greatly embarrassed by the great fall in China exchange with London, are now likely to be further harried by a high duty on their product imposed by seventy millions of rich consumers. In short the entire list of India's exports to England will be closely scrutinised, so that a high tariff may be imposed on such articles from India while China's exports, to which England for the present is mainly indebted for tea, will be aided wherever possible to the free list. Such, as far as India is concerned, is the not unnatural sequence of the closing of the mints last year and the imposition of a duty on silver. India has injured American silver interests; now it is for America to retaliate.

I pass on to an even more interesting tariff issue. On the 5th of February last Mr. Cecil Rhodes, as Premier of Cape Colony, cabled to the President of the United States, protesting in the name of his Colony against an increase of fifteen per cent. in the duty on diamonds. Mr. Rhodes pointed out that diamonds were more than one half of the total exports of the Cape Colony. The message was an unfortunate one; here was an opportunity which the silver senators were quick to catch hold of. In this diamond trade they find exactly what they want—a trade which is a monopoly of an English colony; which forms one half of the exports of that colony; which is dependent upon American demand to the extent of 33 per cent. of its gross annual sales; and which on the face of it can advance no popular claim for a low tariff. The silver men are very determined; they are, as they express it, "going after diamonds," and so far from accommodating Mr. Rhodes, they are almost certain to increase the 15 per cent. duty of which he complained, to a 30 per cent. duty on all stones, cut or uncut. And the duty will be an effective duty; I will explain as to this. In the past, an American intending to give his wife five thousand pounds worth of diamonds, in order to avoid the duty went to Paris or London, the diamonds being brought home as travellers' effects, duty free. Now it is proposed to admit free at the port of entry only such diamonds as travellers have had invoiced in New York before leaving, at the Consulates, and photographed when invoiced. There will also be a secret service to watch for and report large sales of uncut stones in London and Paris. I do not think then that there will be much smuggling; the risk would be too great, seeing that the stones would be confiscated.

It is interesting to hear the way Mr. Cecil Rhodes is spoken of here; a "broad gauge Britisher"—a "smart trader," one who will "catch on to" the silver issue when his attention has been focussed on it after striking a fashion. It is highly probable that the "Clive of South Africa" might prefer that this admiration on the part of the great American Nation should take some other direction!

And behind Mr. Rhodes and an English colonial interest, it is in the mouths of all men here that the attack on diamonds is really an attack on the house of Rothschild, whose wealth is fumed to be colossal, to conso lidate the various diamond mines, and is known to be largely interested in this and other of the South African investments which Mr. Rhodes has in hand. The aveage man here poses to believe that all these currency tricks of the last fifteen years date back to the great House in New Court, and the idea that they can make Messrs. Rothschild suffer in pocket by imposing such a duty as will check the world's consumption of diamonds and force down their price—this it is which barbs this silver shaft.

The entire departure—the proposed minting of Mexican dollars—the tea duties—the determination to attack Great Britain where she is most vulnerable, namely in India and the Colonies—all this is extremely interesting and is likely to bring the end nearer. The accuracy of the knowledge on these complicated trade and exchange questions which is possessed by the leaders of the Silver Party in the Senate, is truly remarkable; there are a score of Senators fitted to take the chair at a Monetary Conference; Senators Teller and Jones, Dubois and Wolcott, Daniel and Allison and many another. During the last few days considerable interest has been excited by the discovery that a gang of counterfeiters have in Omaha been buying silver from the Omaha Smelter, and have been coining "dishonest dollars." It is stated that already quarter of a million of these dollars have been passed into circulation, and being absolutely indistinguishable from the orthodox "dollar of the daddies," there is no chance that they can be withdrawn. Yesterday Senator Sherman asked for a consideration of this situation by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, on the ground that there is some doubt whether this is a crime provided for in the Statutes. Whatever the law may do here to check this method of "inflation," it is probable that in India and China the Omaha gang will find imitators and on a large scale. With silver at 27 pence per ounce the American dollar is worth 47 per cent. of its face value. It is unlimited legal tender here, and must be received on deposit at any bank. Your Government anticipated some risk from the coinage of illicit rupees in India, but if your skilful silver workers require a profitable trade on silver for export, they should turn their attention to the manufacture of the American dollar of 412½ grains, nine-tenths fine: 12 rupees melted up, coined into "Bland" dollars, and shipped to London, will there exchange for the pound sterling. All these developments point to this present as the "darkest hour" before the dawn of sense. The Silver question is to be settled just as all great questions have been settled, not through the intelligence of Nations, but through their sufferings.

THE BUDAON DACOITS.

WE recently noticed the escape of two noted dacoits, brothers named Megh Singh and Ruda Singh, Gour Rajputs, near connections and followers of Bijai Singh, the most notorious of recent dacoit leaders in the Etah and Budaon Districts. Megh Singh and his brother with many others, almost as dangerous men, were, at the time of their escape, being taken around the disturbed parts of the country, following the movements of the Joint Magistrate's force camp by camp. Their escape must have been all the more galling to the District Superintendent of Police, seeing that their original capture had been the work of his own hands, from a concealment that had baffled all his subordinate officers. As long, moreover, as they continued at large, there was a probability that they would rally the proclaimed remnants of the gang of Sheo Sahya, of Sirdar Singh of Gutna, and other recent dacoit leaders of the Agra Division and of the Aligarh, Budaon and Shahjehanpur districts and form another organised gang. It is extremely satisfactory then to know, that Megh Singh and his brother and a third proclaimed dacoit of their own village have again been captured. The credit, it should be said, is again due to the District Superintendent. The element of chance entered but slightly into his success. The picturesque element is more strongly present. But for the intervention of some strange accident carefully laid plans must have led to the arrest on the night of the 22nd April of the two proclaimed brothers and a following of four men of their clan and neighbourhood. An accident did occur, only to forestall the result as regards the brothers and one other follower. One watch of the night following the 21st April remained, when Mr. Hoskins was awakened to hear the glad tidings that the dacoits had been marked down and had been left asleep. They were, however, intending to shift their ground during the coming day, so no time was to be lost. A quick ride of four miles brought the pursuers at the earliest dawn deep into the wild expanse of rank grass jungle which stretches mile after mile alogside of the long ago deserted channel of the Ganges, known as the Burwa Ganga—beloved of sportsmen. A silence as of death hangs over the dreary waste: not a tree top to break the monotony of the tall grass: no landmark, hardly a cattle track. In such a country it is easy to lose one's way at night. The guide was soon quite at sea. At length a whispered question seemed to break the spell of despair that had fallen over the party. "What's that?" and a finger was pointed towards a thin silvery streak steading upwards for an inch or so above the tops of the grass tufts and thrown into relief by a bank of fog. "Can it be smoke?" The pursuers stole onwards. Smouldering embers were sending upwards tell-tale jets of smoke. Now the scent became hot. Absolute silence was of vital importance. The darkness prevented all attempts to track. All that could be done was to steal around like shadows—not singly, but in strength enough to meet the struggle of desperate men armed to the teeth and fighting with a halter around their necks—probing every thicket, every tuft of wild giant grass. How hard it was to suppress a cry of joy as the pile of arms was found! The firearms all loaded and capped, ready for use at a moment's notice. But this time our dacoits did not get the requisite moment's notice. Tantia Bhil and his following of one in the darkest hour of his fortunes never slept without a sentinel. Thus all were, night and day one or other perched himself on a high, solitary tree and kept watch while the other slept. Other climes, other manners, other instincts. Yonder thick patch of *sarpat* grass showed sundry pairs of feet pointed outwards: heads doubtless pointing inwards, like pigs in a poke. A quick rush and the men had been secured and were being politely told by the jubilant District Superintendent of Police that the judicial authorities were prepared to hear what could be said for and against them touching a long string of dacoities in the Etah and Budaon districts, not to mention the little incident of their late mysterious rescue from lawful arrest.—*Pioneer.*

SIGH NO MORE! Floral Hair Douche is a delightfully refreshing, cooling and invigorating Preparation for the Hair. Free from Grease, and of stimulating nature, ensures a head full of Hair. 2s. 6d., of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR THE MILLION.

IT was with genuine pleasure that we read, among the telegrams in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th ultimo, the announcement that the opinions of the Bombay and Madras Governments and Local Administrations regarding art schools have been received by the Secretary of State, who has decided that art schools will now be practically abolished, and institutions for more practical modes of instruction be established almost immediately. No more important decision on the subject of National Education has ever been made by the Indian Government, and we hope that the experience which led up to the decision has been sufficient to guide it in the right course upon this new departure. The projects of education hitherto initiated and maintained by our Government, especially the higher branches of education, have not realised the hopes that prompted their institution. This subject is vigorously treated in a short leader in the *Times of India* of the 5th ultimo, where "our graduates" are made a spectacle for educational angels to weep over. The chief objection, says the *Times of India*, against our graduates, is that, owing to a system of cram and high pressure, all originality is crushed out of them, and by the time they leave college, they become unfit for public utilities and on the threshold of life. In the words of a recent issue of the *Indian Spectator*, the subject is continued:—"What are we to make of these poor mistakes, these sad miscarriages in the public life of the country? The universities seem to have manufactured them with little regard for the law of supply and demand, and less still for the quality of the material they had to work with. As mushroom able articles, they are generally too washed out to be much in demand, they are old before their day, with their originality crushed out of them by compulsory study through the medium of a foreign langnage." These are the words of Mr. Behramjee Malabari, whose competence to speak on the subject none will deny.

As a matter of fact, the results have not been what were expected when the colleges were opened. The technical training imparted to the students was not destined for use in the workshop, and no trace of its influence can be found among the artificers who have worked under ex-students from our engineering colleges. The workshop course has never been popular at Poona, Kirkee, or Madras, and the youth who have been trained to the use of the most recent tools and instruments must start their working career a good deal out of harmony with the technical notions of the native workmen and labourers they have in charge. Every young man who has had a college training, as an engineer, ought to be able, if need be, to make a plan of a mill compound, and fit all the levels of roads and buildings without any instrument beyond a tape measure and a kit of joiner's tools. They all learn science enough to enable them to do this, but very few of them have grip enough on their learning to be able to take it in hand, and none of them look forward to passing their lives as craftsmen. In Europe the great masters of industry have arisen from the ranks of artificers and craftsmen. In India the artificer rarely rises beyond the position of master of a few workmen, while the chief of a large manufactory is, as a rule, no craftsman at all, but a commercial man. Is it any wonder then that the standard of workmanship in India should be deplorably low, that invention should be dead, and that the best work should be the closest imitation of that done centuries ago? What we most want in India is a system of education that shall reach the workman, and which demands no literary education at all, beyond the knowledge and use of figures. How this education is to reach him rests for the Government to decide. The situation may be expressed as follows:—Every year the introduction of European structures and machinery, and the utilisation of additional raw products of the country demand an increasing number of skilled workmen of a class far above the average in India. The scarcity of such men, and the rapid deterioration of good machinery in the hands of the ordinary workman are causes that stand greatly in the way of industrial progress. The amount of special knowledge that would convert an ordinary carpenter into a good one, would raise his wage-value by 50 per cent., is very small when compared with that which he has had to acquire during five or six years of work; but this special knowledge would bind the whole of his other experiences together, and teach him to use them with the best effect. Few Indian workmen could cut a bamboo within an eighth of an inch of ten feet in length, even if they had a firstrate foot-rule to go by, and very few can sharpen a saw or, indeed, any tool in such a way as to get the best result from it with the least amount of labour. If the Government could by its influence increase the attention to accuracy of measurement and the good condition of cutting edges among Indian artificers, the immediate result would be an enormous saving in materials and time which are now wasted.

We may take this recent resolution of the Government as a general recognition of the principle of the Reay Art Workshops in Bombay, initiated by Mr. John Griffiths, and carried on with such good practical sense, until to-day. Some of the most useful handicrafts are admirably taught in the Reay Art Workshops with the simplest appliances, and the least departure from customary methods and tools, and yet no visitor can fail to observe the accuracy and good finish of all the work turned out by the apprentices. A contribution made by the Government to those workshops at the opening deserves mention here, as illustrating how thoroughly a Government can misunderstand a question of education. A massive radial drilling machine, and a slide and screw-cutting lathe *to match, were sent to the workshop*, both of which would require steam-power to drive them. These tools which were fit for a dockyard, were simply expensive lumber at the Reay Art Workshops. They were recently removed. Such tools have no place on the present programme, for, expense apart, they would only produce workmen who would be helpless without them. That mighty trinity of craftsmen—the smith, the carpenter, and the mason—stand out from all the others which have sprung from them in their claim for special technical education. Their numbers are so vast, and the funds available for the purpose are relatively so small, that the choice of tools and apparatus, which shall be of permanent use to them, will test the capacity of the Educational Department to the utmost of its resources. Tools of a cheapness unknown in England must be found or designed, into the structure of which wood will enter very largely. Italy and Austria could doubtless furnish some very good examples of lathes, drills, fret-saws and other apparatus. Few people in India seem to know that the mounting of a grindstone does not necessarily involve the use of iron. They will run for years on a wooden axle properly fitted, and there is no lack of hard woods to take the place of metal in cheap tools for India. The student, or pupil, or apprentice must work with such appliances at the school, as shall not be entirely beyond his reach when he goes out to earn a living. Any other system would only result in turning out a swarm of failures, each one the counterpart of Mr. Malabari's graduates.—*Indian Textile Journal.*

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	200	595	9	805
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	12,78,819	28,41,770	71,084	41,91,673
Total for 14 weeks.	13,70,819	31,16,770	75,084	45,62,673
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,674	2,83,924	2,157	3,89,755
Per mile of Ry do.	220	620	5	845
Total to corresponding date do.	14,66,679	30,00,783	56,222	45,13,684
Decrease for the week				Rs. 18,755
Increase to date				" 48,989

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,52,000	4,45,000	4,000	6,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	266	2	359
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	21,09,510	57,01,610	75,121	78,86,271
Total for 16 weeks.	22,61,510	61,46,610	79,121	84,87,271
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,228	4,03,303	4,660	5,12,191
Per mile of Ry do.	59	214	3	306
Total to corresponding date do.	20,59,561	58,36,401	80,762	79,76,724
Increase for the week				Rs. 88,809
Do. to date				" 5,10,547

DURING his recent visit to Paris Sir A. Harris made arrangements for the production at Covent Garden early in his forthcoming season of Verdi's "Falstaff." The latest masterpiece of the veteran composer is to be given here by a company selected expressly by Messrs. Ricordi, and it will be sung to the original Italian text. Sir Augustus has also decided to bring out, for the first time in England, Puccini's highly successful opera "Manon Lescaut," in addition to the other novelties already down for production—namely, Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin," Massenet's "La Navarraise," Cowen's "Signa," Gounod's "Sapho," and the stage version of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." This season promises, therefore, to be quite as interesting, if not as busy and exciting, as last year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

FASHIONABLE DINNER PARTIES.

IF owing to some extraordinary concatenation of circumstances, it should become impossible to give dinner parties, the whole structure of society would become unhinged. The first step towards accepting a new acquaintance, after the tentative call and the almost empty ceremony of card exchanging, is to invite him to dinner. The man who has distinguished himself in any direction can very fairly measure the height and depth of such distinction by the number of people who ask him to dine with them. The woman whose beauty, wit, or charm of manner has taken the town by storm, sees her sudden fame reflected in the piles of invitations to the great meal of hospitality. The writer of a successful novel, the painter of a great picture, the sculptor of a talked-of group, can gauge his success in the same time-honoured fashion. Dinner is, as it has been for centuries, the special form of homage offered by English men and women to those whom they delight to honour, and to those whom it seems to them advantageous to entertain. There have been many changes of late years, not only in the routine of the meal, but in the circumstances preceding and surrounding it. The length of invitation has greatly increased, in proportion with the ever-growing crowds that now form society—a term once used as referring exclusively to the comparatively few great families who went to Court and monopolised the privileges now accorded to the multitude. The aristocracy of wealth is now acknowledged, and the aristocracy of brain, almost every department, is beginning to be recognised. The result is a very greatly widened circle, to which America adds no inconsiderable additions. Among these crowds, the few who are sufficiently conspicuous for talent, wit, beauty, or other notoriety in demand in social circles, are naturally in great demand, and the desire to secure them as guests has given rise to the very long invitation, stretching in the season to almost double the ordinary period of some ten years since when three weeks was considered ample notice.

SMALL TABL